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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 215— BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

"Disabled And Fallen Men Beaten"

—:o:—

"AMBULANCE WORKERS WITH RED CROSS BADGES ASSAULTED"

Seva Dal Captain's Allegations

EVIDENCE BEFORE MUNICIPAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Important evidence was recorded before the Municipal Corporation's Police Excesses Enquiry Committee, when the Committee again met on Wednesday evening in the Corporation Hall.

The three witnesses who were examined said they were themselves victims of police excesses and eyewitnesses to several lathi charges. One of them a Muslim Congress volunteer, had received a bullet wound on the night of May 26, 1930 in Bhendi Bazar, the other was Mr. Ekambram Iyer, organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal who, as he put it in his written statement, had received "particular attention" on June 21, the Volunteers' Rally Day, and the third Mr. Purshotamdas Chabildas Dholakia was a Red Cross Volunteer of the Free Emergency Hospital who, he alleged was attacked by a party of 15 to 20 Sergeants, while he was travelling on the foot board of the Ambulance Car, carrying wounded persons to the Congress Hospital. Had the car not been in motion he felt sure, he said, he would have been done to death by the Sergeant.

MUSLIM SHOT IN THE HAND.

The first witness Mr. Haidar Shah Baban Sahib made the following statement:—

My name is Haider Shah Babansab, aged 22. My native place is Modbidri in Managalore District. I am now staying at Umerkhadi, Parsi Building. I was on duty at the Swadeshi Bazar on 26th May. I was coming after by duty at 12 midnight. When I came to Umerkhadi Post Office, I saw a great crowd there and heard some shots. I immediately began to walk aside, when a bullet went through my hand. I fainted and was taken to a shop. At night I was brought at the Congress Hospital and treated. I am a volunteer from B Ward and my number is 2563. Now I am a Seva Dal volunteer.

In his oral evidence the witness said that when he received the bullet wound he was in his uniform and was wearing an underwear, a shirt and a thick coat. Due to the bullet wound his cloths were wet with blood and when he was removed to his friends shop he was unconscious for about ten minutes.

When he was being removed in the Ambulance Car to the Congress Hospital he saw a large number of European Sergeants and Indian Policemen standing near the Dongri Police Station. There were no crowds near them at that time. He was an inmate of Congress Free Hospital for about 20 days. The bullet that struck his right arm had passed through and he showed his arm to the members of the Committee. There were two scars one on the outer side and the other on the inner side, showing the place from where the bullet had passed.

SERGEANT "KICKS WOUNDED MAN."

The second witness Mr. Purushotamdas Chhabildas Dholakia, working in the Free Emergency Hospital as a Red-Cross Volunteer, made the following statement:—

"I was on my duty on Friday the 1st and Saturday the 2nd instant during the Tilak Procession. On Saturday morning at about 8 a.m. while we were going to take a person wounded by lathi charge on a stretcher, a Sergeant came and kicked the wounded who had already fainted and when we placed him on a stretcher, a Sergeant gave me also a lathi blow in spite my red cross badge on my person. Notwithstanding, we took the wounded, to an Ambulance Car.

After leaving the stretcher I was applying ice to a wounded volunteer. As there was no room in the Ambulance Car I was standing outside on the foot board of the car. While the car was passing, taking me in the same condition by the Esplanade Road, all of a sudden some Police Sergeants nearly 15 to 20 came from the newly built latrine side of the Esplanade Maidan (Azad Maidan).

BEATEN.

They were beating the persons indiscriminately and as soon as they saw the Ambulance car coming near the Military Head Quarters, they at once rushed at it and they all came upon me though the car was in motion. They gave some 10 to 12 lathi blows on my body although they had seen the Red Cross badge on my arm. If the car had, not been in motion I would have been beaten to death. Then the Ambulance car went to the Congress Hospital and from there I came to the Free Emergency Hospital where I was treated and dressed by the Doctors in charge."

Replying to a question witness said that if all the sergeants who had taken part in that day's beating were brought before him he would still recognise the sergeant who kicked the wounded person whom he (the witness) was carrying on a stretcher and who (the sergeant) gave a blow on the witness' leg.

"DR. NUNAN NOT HELPING THE WOUNDED."

Questioned whether he knew Dr. Nunan the witness replied in the affirmative and said that Dr. Nunan was not helping the wounded persons. He (Dr. Nunan) was merely talking to the members of the Parsi Ambulance.

HOW HE SAVED HIMSELF.

Questioned by Dr. Mchisheri as to how the party of sergeants could belabour him when the Ambulance Car was in motion, the witness said that as there was a great rush of cars and other vehicles the Ambulance Car was going at a slow speed. He could save his head from blows by leaning inside from a window and taking the blows on his back, thighs and legs.

The blows on his back were so severe that blood came out and he was in a semi-conscious state for some time. He had to pass four to five days in the hospital as an indoor patient and was undergoing treatment as an outdoor patient for about a fortnight.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

To a question of Mr. Velinkar witness replied that about 200 sergeants and policemen were engaged in the operations on that occasion (Tilak Day) and according to his knowledge no warning was given by the police before the charge was made.

Replying to Mr. M. N. Talpade the witness said that the sergeants were quite well-behaved on Friday night, but when they made the lathi charges on Saturday morning they were so infuriated that they made no discrimination whatsoever. In his opinion the charge was quite unnecessary and uncalled for.

HIT WITH STEEL KNOB.

Mr. Ekamber Iyer, Organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal, who was the third witness made the following statement:—

As an organizer of the Hindustani Seva Dal I had opportunities of witnessing police excesses on volunteers. Such sights and experiences have convinced that the police have used force much longer than the occasion needed almost every time, and used it as if with a vengeance. During the Wadala raids I have seen fallen volunteers beaten by several policemen together, and removed unconscious. Volunteers who had fallen in pools while running were also severely belaboured.

As Captain of the volunteers, I came in for particular attention of the police at the General Rally of volunteers on the 21st June. At the rally when the men were dispersing there was a general charge which was absolutely unnecessary for dispersing the volunteers. In the course of the attack one sergeant came and hit me on the head with the steel knob of his baton. Blood came out and I fell. Several policemen came running and beat me all over the legs. Some volunteers who prevented

(Continued on Page 7.)

LADIES MOURN BEFORE SHOP

—:o:—

11 Ladies And 6 Men Arrested

AMRITSAR, Sept. 24.

The picketing in front of Mr. Ralliaram Bhurianwala's shop in the cloth market was resumed today as he refused to accept the Congress terms for the sale of foreign cloth. In addition to eleven arrests opposite his shop last evening, three more arrests were effected to-day. Simultaneously with this, a number of lady volunteers of the Congress has started 'siapa (mourning) in front of Mr. Ralliaram's house. A police force is present there and has arrested nine women and six men so far in addition to the two lady workers arrested yesterday, namely, Mrs. Sunder Singh, wife of the Principal of Ramashram High School, and Shrimati Vidyavati, the wife of Lala Anantram, Headmaster of the local D. A. V. School. A large crowd of spectators has assembled at both the places where picketing and arrests are vigorously proceeding.

The city is observing a hartal. Shrimati Kartar Kaur and Shrimati Atmabai, two lady volunteers, who were recently released from imprisonment, have also been arrested. Two male volunteers were arrested while proclaiming hartal in the city.—A. P.

LAHORE CONGRESSMEN JAILED

—:o:—

One Years R. I. For Vice-President

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

Sjt. Ghulam Mahomed, Vice-President of the City Congress Committee (now declared unlawful), has been sentenced to eight months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or four months more in default under Section 506 Indian Penal Code and the Intimidation Ordinance.

Sjt. Hamidin, captain of the Congress Volunteers, having refused to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code and has been placed in "C" class.—A. P.

DISASTROUS INDUS FLOODS

—:o:—

40,000 Rendered Homeless

900 VILLAGES UNDER WATER

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

The Commissioner in Sind's final review of the flood situation in Upper Sind says that the course of the various floods has followed the directions arranged by the Public Works Department and the waters are rapidly subsiding. The Sagyun flood has ceased flowing, except for a trickle near Kotri. The only breach unclosed is on the right bank of the Nasrat Canal which has been left open to prevent the Canal overtopping the banks.

On the Indus right bank in Sukkur District a small additional area has been submerged by the southern current in Garhi Yasin Taluka, but is being successfully drained into Havat Wah. The northern flood current area has not extended and the greater portion has stagnated in Bambhar Dhoro. Larkana District is rapidly improving and large areas are now available for Rabi cultivation.

HEAVY LOSS.

The total area covered by the flood is now estimated at 5,50,000 acres of which 300,000 acres were cultivatable land, which would ordinarily have been cropped. The actual loss in land revenue assessment is roughly Rs. 7 lakhs. The total number of villages and hamlets destroyed by the floods is over nine hundred and the number of persons temporarily rendered homeless is forty thousand.

The Commissioner concludes with an appreciation of the services rendered by the Public Works Department and Barrage Officers and also Zamindars who placed their resources at the disposal of Government. Referring to the Flood Relief Fund, the Commissioner says that help from the public has been disappointing. Even now the Fund only aggregates a little over one and one-third of a lakh including the balance of last year's Fund. Government has sanctioned two lakhs by way of grant in aid, but the total amount available for relief measures falls very short of requirements.—A. P.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN TAMIL NAD

—:o:—

171 Persons Convicted In 20 Days

(From a Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Sept. 20.

Report of activities in Tamil Nadu from 1-9-30 to 20-9-30: The main features round which the activities of Tamil Nadu centred during the period under report were picketing of polling booths, colleges and toddy shops.

POLLING BOOTHS.

Though picketing of polling booths took place only at Madura City, where 23 volunteers were jailed, yet even without picketing or any intensive propaganda, there was generally very poor polling at the elections in Tamil Nadu. Not more than 25 per cent. on an average would have polled and in this respect Madras City has to be mentioned as an outstanding example. This shows the clear hold the Congress mandate has on the minds of the people.

COLLEGES.

Picketing of colleges was conducted on an intensive scale at Trichinopoly city which has 3 colleges near each other in the first week of this month. The campaign was led by Dr. Pichamutha Ammal, President, and T. Sadanyam, Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and it has done its purpose in creating a stir among the students of not only of Trichinopoly but also of other parts of Tamil Nadu. Forty-four persons including the leaders went to jail in this connection. The immediate result was that about a dozen students left the colleges and joined the ranks of Congress workers. So long as there was picketing all the colleges were practically empty. The Gandhi-cap agitation was noteworthy among the students of Madras especially of the Pachiappa's college and Hindu High School.

TODDY SHOPS.

Picketing of toddy shops was intensely carried on during the period at Bodinayakanur in Periakulum Taluq, Madura district. Inciding leaders 74 people have been sent to jail in connection with this campaign.

MANY CONVICTIONS.

In addition to the above, there were convictions of as many as 30 people in other parts of Tamil Nadu for various other Satyagraha activities. That the campaign is very wide-spread in the province can be gauged from the names of places where those were convicted, viz., Madras, Madura, Srivaikuntam and Tinnevelly in Tinnevelly district, Karur in Tinchy district, Udumalpet in Coimbatore district and Gudyatham in Arcot district.

At Madura, Bodiyanakanur and at Trichinopoly during the last days of picketing, there was very severe beating.

Trichy College Picketing jailed	44
Bodinayakanur Toddy-shop Picketing (Convicted)	74
Madura Polling Booth Picketing (Convicted)	23
Madura otherwise	8
In other places	22
There were in all convictions	171

BOMBAY, REPUDIATES R. T. C.

—:o:—

Congress Alone Can Deliver Goods.

SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Saturday 27th instant at Chowpatty sands under the presidency of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai when the following resolutions will be passed:—

Resolution 1. This meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves and declares that the invitees to the Round Table Conference from the City of Bombay do not represent any section of public opinion in the city or in the Presidency.

Resolution 2. This meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves and declares that it is perfectly futile to hold the intended Round Table Conference or to frame a constitution for the Government of India without the Congress being substantially represented at any such Conference.

MERCHANTS' PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS OF PICKETS

—:o:—

No Annoyance Or Harm Caused

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 23.

Four pickets have been arrested to-day for picketing foreign cloth shops. The cloth merchants have sent in an application to the District Magistrate disapproving of the arrests of the volunteers and are determined to close their shops if any further arrests are made before their shops. They have informed the Collector that they are not in the least annoyed or harmed by the peaceful picketing by Congress volunteers.

Great excitement prevails in the market as the arrests have been caused by an application to the police by two or three cloth merchants against the will of all other merchants.

Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, Dictator, Broach District, is sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default to one month's more. He was arrested on the 18th at Ahmedabad for leading the Ranpur Inquiry Committee.

COUNTERBLAST TO SATYAGRAHA IN SARAN DIST.

—:o:—

Punitive Police Imposed For One Year.

PATNA, Sept. 24.

A Bihar Government communique says:—The local Government has been compelled by the behaviour of the inhabitants of Bareja and forty adjoining villages within the jurisdiction of the Manjhi police station in the Saran district to sanction the quartering of additional police force consisting of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and fifty armed Constables for a period of one year from the 25th of September in the first instance at the expense of the local inhabitants.—A. P.

Flood Stricken Residents Asked To Appeal To Mahatmaji

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Sept. 22.

The story of the havoc caused by the recent heavy floods to Malkapur has already appeared in the Press. Nearly a fortnight has passed, but upto this time Government has not given any sort of help to the public. Hundreds of people are still homeless. All officers from Commissioners down had come and gone, but none cared to help the homeless. Instead of giving proper and prompt help some officers are asking the people to go to Mahatmaji for help.

The Malkapur Taluk Congress Committee is doing splendid relief work. Through the Congress Committee's efforts a separate Relief Committee is formed. Upto now much help is given to the homeless through that Committee. All Congress officials are trying hard to help the public, and thus Congress activities are temporarily suspended. Help from outside is badly required.

"EXCESSIVE UNJUSTIFIABLE FORCE"

—:o:—

Sukkur Riot Enquiry Committee's Finding

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

The findings of the Committee consisting of Mr. Udharam, City Magistrate, Sukkur, Khan Bahadur Pirbaksh, Special First Class Magistrate, Sukkur, and Mr. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police, appointed to enquire into the rioting at Sukkur on the night of August 7 which resulted in the death of two persons and injuries to eight other Hindus are, inter alia, as follows:—

(1) The police acted in good faith in imagining that the Hindus who ran away on their approach were robbers and, therefore, were justified in arresting them.

EXCESSIVE FORCE USED.

(2) The force used by the police in effecting the arrests was altogether excessive and unjustifiable.

(3) In spite of a searching enquiry it has not been possible to discover which of the police are the culprits or to fix the individual responsibility.

UNFORTUNATE.

The Committee's findings have been accepted by the Commissioner in Sind who has carefully studied the papers of the enquiry. The Commissioner opines that the incident is due to an unfortunate combination of circumstances. The easily aroused fears of Hindus caused them to behave in a highly suspicious manner and the strain which the police were subjected to during the days of rioting to some extent explains though it does not justify the excessive force which the police used.—A. P.

MUSLIMS MUST LEAD THE MOVEMENT

—:o:—

"We Are Within An Inch Of Success."

MAULANA AHMED SAEED'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Maulana Ahmed Saeed, Secretary of the Jamiatul Ulema-i-Hind and Dictator Delhi Congress Committee has given the following message to his countrymen from Delhi Jail on September 20:—

Last night at 2-0 a.m. when I returned from the Satyagraha Ashram some friends informed me that I would be arrested that night. I waited till 3-0 a.m. for the police but as they did not come I went to bed. I had hardly slept for an hour and a half when the editor of "Al-Jamiah" woke me up and I found the police officers by my bed side. I knew that I was under arrest. I asked the police inspector in charge for time to say my morning prayers and as soon as I had finished my prayers I surrendered to the police.

After my arrest I am naturally relieved of the responsibilities that I had when I was free. I hope my fellow-countrymen will do all that they can to make the present movement a complete success. Especially I hope that Muslims will not lag behind any other community in this struggle. Our fight has now thickened. We are within an inch of success. What is needed is a little more courage and perserverence. I am sure Muslims have become aware of all the facts by now. In my opinion the proper appreciation of the noble sacrifices of one brave coreligionists in Peshawar and the N. W. F. P. is that the Muslims should come to the fore and lead the movement. I hope that if Hindus and Muslims carry on the struggle unitedly for some time more God willing victory would be ours, and that too very soon.

ANDREWS WANTED IN S. AFRICA

—:o:—

To Work Against Land Tenure Bill

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 24.

Pietermaritzburg.—As a result of the resolution adopted at a meeting of Transvaal Indians, Reverend C. F. Andrews will be invited to South Africa by the Transvaal Indian Congress to assist the community in its efforts against the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill.—Reuter.

Andrews Goes To America

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Mr. C. F. Andrews sailed for America to-day in connection with the forthcoming visit of Dr. Tagore who is at present in Berlin.—Reuter.

Berlin's Difficulties

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Berlin.—It is disclosed to-day that the complaint against Hitler and Goebels' relates to a newspaper article published over a year ago which is alleged to contain material calculated to undermine discipline of army.—Reuter.

ONLY MEMBER LEFT

Of Original Working Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta now automatically becomes a member of the Congress Working Committee having been elected as such at the Lahore Congress. Besides Pandit Motilal Nehru, he is the only original member of the Working Committee out of jail Rajshahi Anilkumar Batayal, son of Prosanna Kumar Batayal a Muktear, whose house was searched by the police thrice this afternoon in connection with the Rajshahi Mail Robbery case. Anil is a student for the Muktearship examination. His house was searched this morning in his absense, but nothing incriminating was found.

MR. HAIG STARTS FOR ENGLAND

—:o:—

Fully Instructed As To His Duties.

NO DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL!

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Mr. Haig, I.C.S., along with Mr. Lewis, Secretary of Reforms Office, is leaving Simla to-morrow for Bombay enroute to London, as head of Government of India Secreteriat, at the Round Table Confereence. Mr. Haig attended a meeting of Viceroy's Executive Council to-day, which lasted several hours.

He is proceeding to England fully coached by Lord Irwin's Government as to the nature of his work, especially in explaining and supplementing Government of India's memorandum to the Conference.

PURE CANARD.

There was hearty laugh in Simla to-day at the press report which has emarated from Bombay that there will be a post of Deputy Governor General created in the Viceroys Council to relieve the Viceroy of his heavy work, especially during tours. Of course the report is a pure canard and while Simla now and then likes to be told of the heavy duties and responsibilities that devolve upon the Governor General, it frankly resents such unfounded suggestions even as a matter of joke.

YEOTMAL LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 23.

Mr. Bharucha, S. D. M., sentenced three Satyagrahi volunteers in Sarul Satyagraha to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, under Section 25-C, Forest Act.

Sjt. Bhaoorao Deshpande, captain was sentenced to four months rigorous and Rs. 300 fine or, in default, six weeks' more, under Section 109, I. P. C., and Section 25-C, Forest Act.

The cases of Sjts. Jairam Patil and Sitaram are pending.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CANVASSING AGENTS on handsome salary or commission for an established Insurance Office. Apply to Box No. 312 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3299

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER, well up in English and Arithmetic, to teach in St. Teresa's Institutions, in Goa. Boarding and Lodging free. Apply soon, stating the lowest salaries required to Caride de Colaco and Sons Velim Saladete, Goa.
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A

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B Sc. (ch) trained foreman large plants W-softening, C-analysis, alkali, acids, byproducts, fertilisers, fil-fuel, R-kilns, engines, workshop, office offers secure services. Apply Box No. 310 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3297

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TO LET—Seven ROOMS, Thakoredwar, new building, suitable for School, Hospital or Residences (Hindus). Apply Box No 302 "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3282

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ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in two months taught free by Post December examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3136

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WANTED—About a dozen MOTOR LORRIES with pneumatic tyres each to carry a load of 1-1/2 to 2 tons in sound condition. State price with full particulars. Write MANSOOKHBHAI BHAGOOBHAI Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
N R3279

OWNER of undeveloped first class coal mine, in Jharia, wants a partner willing to invest for working capital. Those interested should write to Post Box 928, Bombay.
N R3253

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A REAL BOON TO PUBLIC AT LARGE. Cheapest Insurance No medical examinations. Prompt settlement of claims. No distinction of caste or sex. Influence of Policy Holders on Management INSURE TO-DAY WANTED Agents and Chief Agents, on handsome pay and commission or both. (Also some experienced Managers and cashiers on salary 100-250 security 2000 to 5000 essential). Apply MANAGING AGENTS, EASTERN BANKING & PROVIDENT INSURANCE Co. Ltd., Kashmeri Gate Delhi.
T R3287

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CONTREX Blue Printing Papers CHEAPER than others, and OFFER Several advantages MADE IN HOLLAND. Sole Agents Capt. I. V. Lyun and Co., 115, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay. SUB-AGENTS' WANTED.
T R3301

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-fifth September, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1930, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September, 1930, to 2nd October, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
J. D. CHANDY,
Director.
1593

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from GUJARATI KNOWING GRADUATES IN ARTS POSSESSING A CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA OR DEGREE, IN TRAINING for the post of Headmaster of a Municipal Gujarati Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, on a salary of Rs. 75 to Rs 125 per month to start with according to qualifications. The post carries with it also benefits of the Municipal Provident Fund Applicants should state in their applications their age, religion caste, qualifications and previous experience if any, and should submit their applications to the undersigned on or before 2th October, 1930. The selected candidate will be taken on probation only.
(Sd.) R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office.
Municipal Buildings, Fort.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1930.
1659

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th October, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Liquidator's Statement of Account for the year ending 30th June, 1930.
2. To fix the Liquidator's remuneration.

GOOLAMHUSSEIN B. SOMJI,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI.
Asoka Building,
Princess Street,
Bombay, 24-9-30.
1676

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

—:0:—

LOAN NOTIFICATION

Six Per Cent Debenture Loan of Rs. 50 Lakhs Due 1950-60

6 per cent. Loan of Rs. 50 Lakhs repayable 1950-60, interest payable half yearly on the 1st June and 1st December and liable to Income Tax.

DATE OF REPAYMENT.

The loan will be paid at par on the 1st December 1960, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan at par on or after the 1st December 1950 on giving three months' notice by public advertisement.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay hereby invites tenders for the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs.

2. The loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of the balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

3. The Municipal Corporation do hereby reserve the right of investing their own Funds in these debentures upto Rs. 15 Lakhs face value.

4. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 4 o'clock, Bombay Time, daily from Monday, the 29th September to Monday, the 6th October 1930.

Tenders must be for sums of Rs 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

5. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 50 Lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rs. or Rs. and Annas; it must not be a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck off and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

8. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than Friday, the 31st October, 1930.

9. In the event of the loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

10. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in Clause 7.

11. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

12. Deposits in cash or currency notes or cheques will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

13. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

14. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

SINKING FUND OR DEPRECIATION FUND.

15. A sum at the rate of 1.937 per cent. of the face value will be set aside annually and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the date of repayment, namely, 1st December 1960. The Corporation is authorised to use and will use, as far as practicable, the amounts so set aside for the sinking fund for purchasing for cancellation the debentures of the loans whenever the market price of the loans falls below the average accepted price. In this manner the sinking fund will be made to serve the purpose of a depreciation fund.

16. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to 30th November 1930, on 1st December 1930 and thereafter on the 1st June and the 1st December each year.

17. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in Clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

18. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

19. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognised brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th September, 1930.
1641

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 50 LAKHS DUE 1950-60.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I|We, the undersigned, hereby apply for.....*Debentures aggregating Rs..... in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the..... each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I|we send herewith..... being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the debentures, and I|we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me|us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 31st October, 1930.

The rates at which I|we undertake to pay for these Debentures are Rs.†..... per cent.

Signature .....

Address .....

Date.....1930.

* Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct. Debentures will be for multiples of Rs.500 only.

† Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

‡ The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of Each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total		Total

Public Notices.

NOTICE

—:0:—

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The ESPLANADE BANDSTAND will be CLOSED from Sunday, the 28th September, 1930, to 31st October, 1930, on account of renovation of the lawn. There will be no Band performances during this period.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
1658

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

—:0:—

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

—:0:—

Suit No. 1072 of 1930.

Her Highness MAHARANI CHIMNABAI GAEKWAR of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Baroda by her duly constituted Attorney Dhunjishaw Sorabji Captain ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) SHAMRAO VITHALRAO GAEKWAR, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chamrajendra Road, Baroda; (2) LAXMANRAYEN VISHWANATH KAVISHWAR, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Linda Pole, Khadia, Ahmedabad, and (3) KHANDOOBHAI AMBALAL DESAI, of Surat, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the Village of Sarbhon in the District of Surat ..... Defendants.

To,

KHANDOOBHAI AMBELAL DESAI,
3rd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit as a short cause, against you and the other Defendants abovenamed praying that it may be declared that the partnership mentioned in the Plaint, between the Plaintiff and the Defendants was dissolved on and from the 30th October, 1926, that the said partnership may, so far as is necessary, be wound up by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court, that for the purposes aforesaid all accounts may be taken, enquiries made, directions given and orders passed; that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiff the sum that may be found due to her on the taking of the partnership accounts; that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the books of account of the said partnership and to recover the outstandings thereof, if any, and for the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of October, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. (Standard Time), in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you are required to produce all your witnesses on that day AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1930.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1677

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

Auctioneers,
62, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 220 4.

—:0:—

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) THE 25TH INST. AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of every kind of household and Office furniture, fire proof safes, gramophones, pianos, musical box records, settees, chesterfield suits, glassware, crockery, real jewellery, etc., etc., at our above Show Room.

VORA & CO.

Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.

—:0:—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NO. 23, BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA AND KNOWN AS "FLORA VILLA" & ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS THEREIN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Mahomedbhai Ibrahimbhai Mahomed Rowji and Abdulabhai Cassambhai Maths, the Joint Receivers appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 2388 of 1926 (Esmail Devji and another versus Moosabhai Joosabhai and others) and in Suit No. 2406 of 1926 (Sheriffbhai Joomabhai versus Moosabhai Joomabhai and others) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will at the risk and on account of the party concerned sell by public auction, the above property belonging to the estate of Joomabhai Ghelat deceased and more particularly described in the printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale (copies whereof can be had from the Auctioneers' Rooms at Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay), on SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises at Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Joint Receivers, at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT BOMONJI STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Vithaldas, Narandas and others, Plaintiffs in Suit, Court Suit No. 2351 of 1929, being the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Gordhandas Laxmandas with the consent of the 1st and 2nd Defendants Bai Maneckbai, widow and the Advocate-General, as Guardian respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the said suit on the 14th April, 1930, sell by Public Auction the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of land and ground rent tenure with dwelling house admeasuring 68 square yards situate at Bomonji Street, within the Fort of Bombay and bearing Collector's Old No. 414, New No. 3440, Old Survey No. 1418/1420, New Survey No. 2143 and General Survey No. 217 in the Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 3440, Street No. 56-58, 60 and 62.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal and Co., Advocates for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Amusements.

Royal Opera House

Coming Next Saturday.

REVOLUTION IN LIFE

A superb production of Ideal Krishna Film Company,

depicting

Conflicting passions of human life and the ultimate victory of the good over the evil.

A stirring drama of the intrigues of

Wine, Woman and Wealth.

To-day at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

PATI BHAKTI

Wife's devotion to husband

A Gorgeous Mythological Picture.

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DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

(Established 1890).
71, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite The Bombay Club and Near Currency Bank,
FORT, BOMBAY.

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS

TO

H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O

OURS is the only Firm in Bombay that gives services free of charge of a qualified expert from London, holding highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics:—F.S.M.C., F.I. O., F.N.A.O., F.C.L. (London).

WE hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following few:—

His Highness Maharaja Zalimsinghji of Jodhpur.	The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.	The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.	The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.	The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.	Sir E. J. Headlam.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.	Sir Lawless Hepper.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.	Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.	Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.	Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Eduljı Wacha.	Sir Bisseradas Daga.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	Sir Hormusji Wadia.
	Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
	Col. W. M. P. Wood.
	Col. F. Windham.
	Col. R. C. Burke.
	Col. R. M. Carter.
	Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

Please note that ours is the oldest and the Original Firm of Dastoor.

Do not be misguided. } We have no connection whatsoever with any other firm in Bombay bearing a similar name.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

(Established in 1911)

For 19 Years The Central Bank of India

is doing the following services to the public:—

is encourages the habit of SAVING.	through its HOME SAVINGS SCHEME
is guards valuable things	through its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
is gives best opportunity for profitable investments of money.	through the issue of its CASH CERTIFICATES
is provides facilities for safe management and distribution of estates during and after life-time.	through its EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO.
is gives all kinds of banking facilities to the Indian Trading world and the Public in general.	through its VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Only one visit is solicited to ascertain what AN INDIAN BANK does for the comfort, safety and prosperity of the country.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

ELECTION DAY IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

(BY A SOLICITOR).

I am a prosaic person and belong to a prosaic profession. I am a Solicitor and have my office in Fort, not far from the Town Hall. I was sitting in my office at half past twelve on Thursday when a couple of friends came in and suggested that we should go down to where the elections were being held to see what was happening. I willingly agreed and we three walked down to Elphinstone Circle.

The crowd was not very thick, we met a friend who said that earlier some volunteers had been arrested and a lathi charge had taken place. We proceeded round the Northern curve of the Elphinstone Circle to almost in front of the staircase of the Town Hall.

The crowd was not very thick. Cars, conveying business men from their offices at Ballard Estate to their homes at Colaba for lunch were passing in numbers. A few Congress volunteers in dull khaki khadi uniforms were regulating the traffic and asking the crowd to disperse. A hundred or so policemen stood sullenly by leaning on their lathis. A few European sergeants with pistol holsters at their belts walked about and pushed and shoved occasionally the knots of men. What were those lathis for? And what were those pistols for?

A moment later there was a cry of "Gandhiji-ki-jai" and "Inquilab-i-Zindabad." Some twenty young girls dressed in orange saris were marching up in twos. There were some three or four Congress volunteers who accompanied them on either side. They formed up a line in front of the stairs. They were so few that even with their arms extended they could hardly reach across the wide staircase of the facade. After a quarter of an hour a gentleman walked in between the Desh Sewikas. Then the captain came up to him and said something to him. No, he said, he did not want to go in and vote. He only wanted to speak to a friend who stood on the staircase.

How thin and weak that orange line looked! Scarcely one of them was as tall as the lathis on which the dark blue policemen leaned. The hot sun beat down on them. In front of them towered the tall Inspectors with their big white sunhelmets and their leather pistol holsters dangling from their hips.

I could not bear the sight any longer. My eyes were growing dim. Was this thin weak orange line then all that stood for my motherland? This was indeed a dark day, for that country which had thrown its culture across the continents and given to Asia its religion. The tears began to roll down my eyes, and I moved away from my friends lest they should perceive my emotion.

Once before I have been affected by such emotions. I was passing in a tram in front of that now famous spot in front of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's shop on Hornby Road. A policeman had got out and placed his hand on the picket who was standing by the entrance. Without a word he led him by the shoulder to the police van.—A small crowd raised a faint cry of "Gandhiji-ki-jai." What wrong was the volunteer doing and who had declared that what he was doing was wrong?

TOWN HALL INCIDENTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As a passive observer I was on the steps of the Town Hall on the day of the election, watching the game without prejudice to either police, public or Satyagrahis, which I would like to put before the public through your kindly sparing me room for it in your heavily taxed paper.

I saw a sergeant with a posse of policemen suddenly charging with lathis a peaceful crowd standing on the garden footpath thus unnecessarily creating a commotion whereby several persons were injured.

Some pedestrians trying to cross the road were roughly handled.

One volunteer who was just coming near the steps of the Town Hall was twice kicked and pushed by a sergeant I could not say for what fault of his.

A young Parsi priest was immediately interfered with his right of passing the road and as he protested against the rough treatment of pushing him away.

Two volunteers (one Sikh and the other a Hindu or a Parsi) who were instructing the lady picketers to stand at a certain distance were asked something by an officer in private costume and were put under arrest.

In European countries voters are even greeted with rotten eggs and vegetables and still the police would not interfere, but here in India I cannot understand why the police harassed the peaceful public. As sudden reckless assaults on the public without any justification continued I left the place disgusted.

If Government were really earnest to help the cause of the country picketing for virtuous purposes such as promotion of Swadeshi, prohibition of liquor, eradication of evil systems and so on, would scarcely have been prohibited and hoardes of peaceful picketers and well-wishers of the country would not have been sent to gaol.—Yours, etc.,

NON-CONGRESS PARSI.

SPECIAL CORKS

for Boot Cream Bottles, Ink Pots and other articles and Pots for Ointments etc. are now made in India, and known as

TOPALL

PACKING MATERIALS

GANN BROTHERS,
Topall Works, Lucknow.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—So the Government have been busy in fixing up the Round Table Show. The Congress has been equally against holding the same, without definite assurances. Without being baffled Government, have succeeded in making a selection of representatives to attend the same.

In the circumstances it is essential to show that these representatives go with the full support of the public. We, therefore, make a public appeal through your valuable paper, to the venerable Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall presided over by a prominent industrialist of the city.

After the deliberation of the said meeting, the representatives to the Round Table Conference be taken in a procession through the city to the Willingdon Club where after a sumptuous meal and a good game of bridge the meet be dispersed.—Yours, etc.,

VASANJI MULJI,
JETHMAL NARANDAS.

"STUDY OF THE CHILD ESSENTIAL."

—:o:—

Telang Memorial S. T. C. Classes Opened.

The Telang Memorial S. T. C. Classes were inaugurated on Saturday in the Maratha High School, Girgaon. Professor S. V. Phadnis, in his preliminary remarkes, referred to the necessity of the removal of grievances of S. T. C. Teachers.

Principal M. T. Vyas then delivered the inaugural address in which he pointed out how the conception of education changed from age to age and country to country and he analysed the different factors that rendered the changes imperative. No education was worthy unless the child was given every opportunity and fullest freedom of self-expression and growth. The fundamental basis of all educational thinking is the principle of self-choice and making the child increasingly responsible for his own education.

He then exhorted the audience to study the child as a whole and not merely as a mind.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL AT SURAT.

—:o:—

Over 600 Patients Treated.

The Secretary of the National Medical Relief Association, writes under date September 21:—

In a meeting of the members of the Surat National Medical Relief Association, it was resolved that a Congress Hospital in Surat be started.

A Hospital Committee was formed with Dr. M. K. Dixit as President, and Dr. M. N. Apte as Secretary.

Accordingly the Congress Hospital was opened on September 2, with full equipment for 60 beds and Dr. M. N. Apte was put in charge of the Hospital.

On the 2nd instant 140 patients were treated in all. The total number of new admissions up to date is 196. The number of patients treated as indoor patients was 41. The number of patients treated as outdoor patients amounts to 493.

The injuries treated at the outdoor were of the nature of Bruises, Contusions, Abrasion, Swellings, Haematomas, pain due to lathi blows. The indoor patients had beating with lathis, causing pain, swellings and loss of function of the affected parts. There was one case of fracture, of both the bones of the forearms, due to a single Lathi blow. 8 cases showed signs of suppression of urine due to shock and blows on the abdomen.

All the furniture, medicines, instruments and other Hospital requisites and food stuffs, etc., were supplied by the Public free of cost.

About 50 ladies from high families volunteered their services for the nursing staff.

R. I. M. "Hindustan."

—:o:—

New Man-Of-War For Bombay Waters.

The Naval Secretary, Royal Indian Marine, writes:—

On 10th October will take place in England the final Admiralty acceptance trials of the new R. I. M. sloop "Hindustan". This ship which has been built at the Works of Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson Co., Ltd., at Wallsend-on-Tyne, is identical in most respects to the new sloops known as the "Folkestone" class built for the Royal Navy. She will have about 1,200 tons displacement, carries two 4in., four 3 pdr. and two 2 pdr. Pom Pom guns. She is equipped with all the most modern machinery, and is a ship of which India may well be proud. The "Hindustan" is 30 feet longer than the sloops built for the Royal Navy. As soon as possible after the trials have been completed to the satisfaction of the Admiralty and the Engineer Officer of the ship (Engr. Lieutenant-Commander S. B. Trenoweth, R. I. M.), the ship will be navigated to Bombay by a Naval crew to take up her duties in the Royal Indian Marine.

HISTORY OF "HINDUSTAN".

The present ship is the fifth of her name to fly the White Ensign. The first "Hindustan" was originally an East Indiaman built on the River Thames and purchased for the Navy in 1795. She was classed as a "4th rate" and carried 54 guns. She assisted in the reduction of St. Lucia. In 1804 she caught fire off Cape St. Sebastian and blew up in Rosas Bay with the loss of her Commanding Officer and four other lives. The fire was supposed to have originated in the Medicine Chests.

The second "Hindustan" was so re-named when purchased for the Navy in 1804. She had been the "Admiral Ranier" and was built in Calcutta in 1799. She also was a "4th rate" and carried 50 guns. She was sold in 1855.

In 1819, Admiralty orders were given for the third "Hindustan" to be set up at Plymouth on a teak frame brought from India in H. M. S. "Malabar". She was to carry 80 guns. Her building began in September, 1828. She was launched on the 2nd August, 1841, but never commissioned. In May, 1865, she was towed to Dartmouth to be an auxiliary to H. M. S. "Britannia", the training establishment for Naval Cadets. In 1905 she was transferred to Portsmouth and named "Fisgard III" as part of the training establishment for Boy Artificers. She was sold in 1921.

The fourth "Hindustan" which was launched in 1903 was a battleship of 16,350 tons displacement, carrying four 12in., four 9.2in. and ten 6in. guns. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales served in her as a Midshipman from August to October, 1911. She was a unit of the 3rd Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet during the Great War and was a parent ship for the fitting out of the raid on Zeebrugge in April, 1918. She was sold in 1921.

Through the courtesy of the British Admiralty, His Majesty's Indian Ship "Hindustan", the fifth and present Man-of-war of that name will be presented with the silver plate that was the property of the late battleship. She will also display the same badge as the latter on her boats. This badge consists of an elephant with a Naval crown above and the name of the ship below, the whole being in addition surmounted on the star of India in the case of the present "Hindustan" by virtue of belonging to the Royal Indian Marine.

IT'S ALL SATISFACTION!

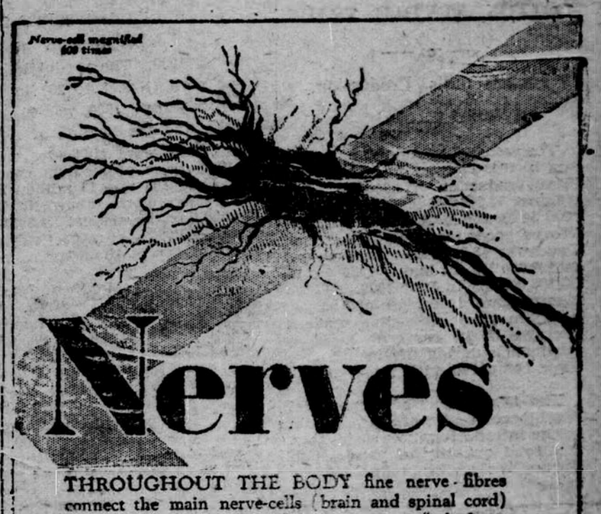
All the users are unanimous in their convictions that if the most reliable, durable and accurate Alarm Timekeeper is needed, one may unhesitatingly possess the VIGO Alarm Timepiece.

Pig Size	Rs.	6/- each.
Small Size	„	5/8/- „
Radium figures	„	1/- extra.

VICTOR WATCH Co,

37—39—41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No 3.

Telegrams—TIMEKEEPER *Telephone*—25662.



Nerves

THROUGHOUT THE BODY fine nerve-fibres connect the main nerve-cells (brain and spinal cord) with the various organs. On this intricate "telephone system" our health depends. Weakness of the nerve-cells means bad transmission of nerve impulses and may become apparent in a number of complaints; nervousness, bad digestion, fatigue and sleeplessness.

Give your nerves new strength and vitality. You can—with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the nerves the exact proportion of those elements—glycero-phosphate and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived. Sanatogen will quickly conquer nerve-weakness and all its consequences. It will insure perfect health, sound sleep and good digestion. Sanatogen is a food and not a drug, it must do you good because, as a famous physician states: "Sanatogen goes to the very core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a lasting fabric of health."

INDIGESTION

Sanatogen strengthens those nerves which regulate the digestion.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and observe the remarkable effect it will have on your health.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW.

—:o:—

Speculative Buying And Shot Covering.

JUTE SHARES: We have seen a fluctuating market in jute shares in accordance with the fluctuation in the Hessian market. At one time Hessians had dropped to Rs. 8-2 when Kamarhattys had touched below Rs. 475. Since then the market has reacted a little and there has been a recovery all-round on account of speculative buying and "Bears" covering. There has been a lot of clamouring recently by those who are caught with high priced holdings and an attempt is being made to move the mills for further curtailment of production. We do not see any immediate action will be taken in this direction yet. Several speculators are also reported to be combining with a view to purchase both hessians and speculative shares at this level. There is no improvement in the position of the industry yet, and any artificial rise that may take place, should not last last, state Messrs. Moosa & Co. in their weekly report, dated 19th inst.

The half-yearly reports of Waverly and Alliance Jute Mills have been out recently. Both the mills have made substantial losses and the reports have been looked upon as unsatisfactory. Alliance mills have had to take a sum of rupees three lacs from the Reserves, in order to be in a position to declare a dividend of Rs. 10 per share.

JUTE FABRICS: Hessian market kept fluctuating within narrow limits and very little interest was displayed by the consuming centres. A small business was done by shippers. In heavy goods the business passing ras been small and market was inactive following hessians. Towards the week-end there was some activity and steadiness in the both hessians and heavy-goods market and prices improved all round to some extent on account of speculative support. Market closed steady. Fatka hessians during the week touched lowest Rs. 8-3, highest Rs. 8-9-6 and closed at Rs. 8-9-0.

Prices for the P/D-Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters.
Opened at Rs.	8-6	11-6
Lowest at Rs.	8-3	11-4
Highest at Rs.	8-9	11-8
Closed at Rs.	8-9	11-8

RAW JUTE: During the early part of the week market ruled quiet and the rates were easier. Sellers were more reserved and unwilling to discount the rate further. Mills bought quietly but steadily at lower rates. Since then in sympathy with steadiness in the manufactured goods and also on speculative buying prices firmed up steadily. Market at the close was steadier. Fluctuations in the market during the week were as follows:—(December Dely.) opened at Rs. 28-9, lowest at Rs. 28-3, highest at Rs. 29-12 and closed at Rs. 29-8.

COALS:—Transactions, reported in this section, were again limited in volume and most of the popular issues were in favour of buyers and were on offer at reduced rates. Burrakur (Ord.) changed hands fairly freely round Rs. 14-8 ex-dividend and Burradhemo eased off to Rs. 8-12 but at this figure a few buyers appeared and rates improved to 10. Equitable were on offer at Rs. 27-4 while Raneegunge were dealt in at Rs. 30-12.

Among the lower priced stocks Bolompore and New Kendah changed hands at last levels while Talcher were lower at Re. 1. Samla, inspite of their satisfactory working results, were quoted down to Rs. 4-8 and Ghusick and Muslia were on offer at Rs. 5-14. Latest reports from the Coalfields indicate a distinct improvement in raisings although there has been little or no change in prices.

MISCELLANEOUS: There has been no fresh feature to comment on in this section. The turnover was limited. Indian Iron and Steel were quiet at Rs. 6-10 and Bengal Iron were nominally quoted round Rs. 5. In the Engineering group Indian Standard Wagon (Ord.) kept steady at Rs. 25 presumably in view of the report that a substantial order for wagons has been placed with the company. Marshalls were quoted at Rs. 1-14 while Kumardhubi Engineering (ord) had to be written down to Re. 1 and at this price there were sellers.

COTTONS: This section attracted very little attention and a limited business was put through Kesoram (Ord) were dealt in round Rs. 3 while a small lot Dunbar Preference changed hands at Rs. 169. Dunbar (Ordy.) were nominally quoted at Rs. 140. A transaction was also reported in Bengal Luxmi at Rs. 75-8.

TEAS: A few deals were reported in this section. A small lot of Bishnauth changed hands at Rs. 27 and a small lots of Kurseong and Darjeeling were marked down to Rs. 20-8 from a quotation of Rs. 40. Easter Cachar were mentioned at Rs. 8-4 and Grob "A" were dealt at Rs. 13-8 and "B" at Rs. 7-4.

HELP

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PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Rai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

CONGRESS AND BOMBAY'S MILL WORKERS.

—:o:—

R. T. Conference Condemned.

The Girni Kamgar Union has arranged a series of public meetings of workers of E, F, and G Wards to condemn the action of those Indians who are attending the Round Table Conference and to discuss ways and means to give additional support to the Congress in its present struggle for complete National Independence for India. The first meeting was held on Monday evening on Lal Maidan in Parel when Mr. G. L. Kandhalkar, the Union President, presided. The meeting was also utilised to express joy at the return of one of their members from the Congress Hospital, where he had been lying for the last three weeks as the result of a revolver shot received at the hands of the police at Ghorupdev.

Speeches were also made amongst others by Messrs. S. Mapankar, and Hari Bala, condemning the action of the Indians attending the Round Table Conference.

The speakers regretted that when their countrymen were undergoing repression at the hands of Government a small minority of the Indian community had taken upon itself the task of helping that Government to perpetuate the domination of the country.

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT.

The President dwelt at length on the subject of present acute unemployment. He assured the Government and the owners of those mills who have decided not to abide by the decision of the Boycott Committee that whatever might be the fate of the workers due thereto, they would never betray the Congress which was engaged in a life and death struggle with the Government. He also emphasised the need of class solidarity and called upon them to strengthen the position of the Girni Kamgar Union, thereby repudiating the mischievous statements deliberately made by interested parties that the workers were not solidly behind the Congress movement. He appealed to the workers to fight shoulder to shoulder in the present struggle and free India once for all from foreign domination.

ANOTHER MEETING.

The second meeting under the auspices of the Union was held on Tuesday evening opposite the Pralahad mill on Fergusson Road. Mr. Khandhalkar said that when he read the personnel of the Round Table Conference, he was reminded of the Kumbha Mela where sadhus and fakirs go on a pilgrimage to "discover" God. He asserted that Jayakars and Jinnahs, Saprus and Shafis were India's fakirs and Sadhus going to the Muslim workers to disown Free India, but he knew full well that instead of attaining their object they would find British Government, as represented by Thomases and Snowdens.

DISCARD COMMUNIALISTS.

A Muslim speaker appealed to the Mhslim workers to disown Moulana Shaukat Ali and other Muslims belonging to his cult, who, in the name of the Muslim community, were helping the British Government in its London Variety Entertainment. He hoped that Shafis and Munjes would be found very good "Indian Stars" of the Talkies to be shown in the St. James Amusement Park.

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The objcet is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire, to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 10 Pills, Rupees Ten only.

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Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

COTTON TEXTILE TRADE.

—:o:—

Indian Mills Production.

The result of spinning and weaving in this country in June shows Yarn production 74,940,000 lbs. against 74,966,000 lbs. in May 1930 and 54,433,000 lbs. during June 1920. Woven goods manufactured during June was 49,943,000 lbs. against 49,199,000 lbs. in May 1930 and 37,185,000 lbs. in June 1929. These figures show a decrease of 0.03 per cent. in yarn production and an increase of 1.5 per cent. in cloth production during the month of June compared with May figures.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India in the introductory note states that the total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 75 million lbs and that of woven goods to 50 million lbs., as compared with 54 million and 37 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording an increase of 38 per cent in the case of yarn, and 34 per cent in the case of woven goods.

In the ten months, September, 1929 to June 1930, i.e. from the beginning of the cotton year 1929-30, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 751 million lbs and that of woven goods to 505 million lbs, as against 609 million and 418 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the three months, April to June, 1930, the output was 223 million lbs of yarn and 148 million lbs. of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:

	Three months, April to June.	
	1930.	1929
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Yarn spun	223,498	175,308
Woven goods manufactured	148,025	118,223

The exports of the Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the three months April to June, 1930, were 5 million lbs., as compared with 7 and 5 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding periods of the preceding two years, 1929 and 1928.

TABLE NO. 5.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity impoprted by sea from foreign countries during June and the three months April to June, 1929 and 1930. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of Junue, 1930, was 60 million lbs, and the imports of the same counts were 71,000 lbs only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 13 million lbs, and of fine counts (above No. 40) 1,999,000 lbs., as against 1,399,000 lbs and 491,000 lbs., respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

	Month of June 1930.	
	Production 1,000 lbs.	Imports 1,000 lbs.
Nos. 1 to 25	59,507	71
Nos. 26 to 40	12,945	1,399
Above No. 40	1,999	491
	1929	
	Production 1,000 lbs.	Imports 1,000 lbs.
Nos. 1 to 25	42,708	109
Nos. 26 to 40	9,746	1,823
Above No. 40	1,516	1,058

Joint Stock Companies July 1930.

—:o:—

The supplement to the "Indian Trade Journal" dated 18th instant states that during the month of July, 1930, 54 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised caiptal of Rs. 1,81 lakhs, as against 41 companies with an aggate capital of Rs. 1,33 lakhs in the preceding month and 58 companies with Rs. 1,26 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 16 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 96 lakhs. The largest floatation in July, was the Quentin Loch, Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Seventeen companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 4,01 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of July, 1930. Two companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 51 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st July, 1930, were finally dissolved during the month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 47 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of July, 1930.

Expert housewives always use Cocogem

You will be surprised at the way Cocogem can improve the dishes you prepare. You will never use ghee and animal fats again!

RECIPE No. 99

Pumpkin Pie

Cocogem pastry, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon Cocogem, 1 teaspoon powdered ginger, 1½ cups well cooked pumpkin, 1 teaspoon powdered cinnamon, a pinch of powdered cloves, 1 cup milk, ½ cup sugar, a pinch of salt.

Line pie dish with 1-8th inch thick Cocogem pastry; prick bottom, bake until crust is tinted brown and let cool. Mash cooked pumpkin through a sieve, mix with Cocogem, milk, sugar, eggs and seasonings. Fill cool piecrust. Decorate with checker-board of paper thin pastry and let become a golden brown. Always bake pie pastry and let cool before adding any filling. This prevents sogginess.

HOUSEWIVES who take a pride in their cooking all know that best results are obtained when Cocogem is the cooking medium. Used instead of ghee, suet, butter, lard, etc. Cocogem preserves the natural goodness of your foods, brings out the full flavour.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURB.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 26.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails of September 11, due at 6 p.m.

Improvement Trust Board, 3-40 p.m.

Rugby Charity Match, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 27.

The s.s. Mantua, sails at 1 p.m.

All-India Rugby Tournament, Final Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

THE MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Malabar Catholic Association to-day, at 6-30 p.m. in the office of the Association to express the community's grief at the sad death of Mr. Joseph Baptista.

THE EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The East Indian Association will hold a meeting on Sunday, the 28th September in Antonis

NATIONAL MILITIA EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 P.M. Garba by VANITA VISHRAM GIRLS.

8.30 P.M. Musical Entertainment and dialogues by SWADESHI PRACHARAK PRABHAT PHERI.

The Swadeshi Bazar at Madhava Baug is gaining more popularity day by day.

Till now fifty thousand people have visited the Bazar. The Cafe Militia Stalls, under the able supervision of Mr. Tulsi Mehta, and the Amusement Park, are the special favourites of the public.

D'Silva School, Dadar, at 11 a.m. to express the community's grief at the sad demise of Mr. Joseph Baptista.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects will be held at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. M. Levi will deliver a paper on "Tiles and Marble Works." The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn will occupy the chair.

FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

This is conducted at the Municipal Khetwadi A. V. School near Globe Cinema, from 7 to 9-30 p.m (S. T.). Classes are from I to VII

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Annual general meeting of old Students' Union will be held in the School Hall at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mail for Kenya Colony, Uganda Tanganika and Zanzibar per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 26th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STOP PRESS

RANPUR ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

Mr. Bhailal Patel, pleader, had filed a revision appeal in the Sessions Court against the conviction of the first Ranpur Enquiry Committee for defiance of the District Magistrate's prohibitory order. The Sessions Judge held the conviction to be illegal as the District Magistrate had not filed a complaint. He also held the District Magistrate's order to be illegal and said that he would recommend the High Court to set aside the conviction.—A. P.

SUBASH AS MAYOR.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose Mayor of Calcutta, who along with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was released from jail last night took the oath of allegiance and occupied the Mayoral Chair at this afternoon's meeting of the Corporation for the first time since his election to office. The meeting was thereafter adjourned until to-morrow in honour of his release.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was congratulated by representatives of all sections of the House and Mr. E. Chapman Mortimer speaking on behalf of the European group expressed the hope that politics would be kept out of the affairs of the Corporation.

FREEDOM FOR INDIA.

Thanking the councillors Mr Bose said he did not think they had any essential quarrel with the Englishmen. The world was big enough to hold them both. They wanted to live as free men and friends. He was sure the British people also recognised the sincerity of the Indian cause. "We long for the day," he continued, "when India will be free and will be recognised throughout the world as free. We say that peace cannot exist in the world if India is not free."—A. P.

B. P. C. C.'s MASS PROCESSION ON SUNDAY.

Nation's Resolve To Boycott R. T. C.

The War Council of the B. P. C. C. has arranged for another procession on Sunday next to make a demonstration against the delegates to the Round Table Conference. The resolution regarding the procession was discussed at length on Wednesday and passed as follows:

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee resolves to take out a mass procession on Sunday, September 28, which will pass through various parts of the city, including the Fort area to demonstrate the nation's resolve to boycott the Round Table Conference and to repudiate the handful of reactionary Indians and government nominees, who in defiance of the nation's mandate, are contemplating to attend the Conference.

Details regarding time and route of the procession will be announced later.

CONGRESS DEPRESSED CLASS PARTY.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Depressed Class Party at Kamgar Maidan (Opp. K. E. M. Hospital) Parel when Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah will preside to protest against the action of some of the so-called Depressed class leaders who are attending the Round Table Conference on behalf of the Depressed Classes.

B. P. C. C. SPECIAL PAREL OFFICE.

(Through B. P. C. C. Parel Branch.)

The offices of the B. P. C. C. Parel Branch have been shifted from Poibavdi to Ram Niwas, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Soparibaug Road, Parel, to which address all communications should be posted in the future.

WORKERS' MEETING IN PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Special Parel Branch of the B. P. C. C. a public meeting of workers of Parel will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. on the Kamgar Maidan, Parel under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdur Rahaman.

HOISTING OF NATIONAL FLAG.

The following resolution was passed by the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee at its meetings held on Monday last:—

"Resolved that the Landlords of Matunga, Wadala and Sion be requested to hoist the National flags on all their buildings—the flags to be supplied at cost price by the Committee at their Office at Napoo Hall (Matunga) on a day which will be notified by the Taluka Congress Committee later."

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

—:o:—

Picketing Sevikas are requested to come punctually for picketing at the respective time assigned to them.

Next Drill Class will be on Friday the 26th September at 11 a.m. at Seth Sukhanand Dharmashala.

Sjt. Hattiangdi Congratulated

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Club of Santa Cruz a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mrs. Gangaben Patel, on Tuesday night, to congratulate Sjt. B. L. Hattiangdi, Vice-Captain of the Vile Parle Congress Camp, on his arrest and conviction for selling contraband salt.

Mr. Rishabhdas in the course of his speech said that it was only the constructive work of the Satyagrahi rather than his speeches which helped the nation's cause and that it was the duty of everyone of the audience to concentrate on the constructive side of the Congress programme.

Sjts. D. M. Nagarkar, Nayampalli and Adur had spoken.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel said that the Government in convicting Mr. Hattiangdi had only expressed their recognition of his services to the Motherland. The jail, she said, should have no terrors for the freedom-loving Indian who could give no better account of his life than by dying in the name of the Motherland.

She also expressed her hope that there would be many youths in the Colony prepared to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Hattiangdi who deserved the hearty congratulations of all.

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIAN SATYAGRAHA FUND.

The collection for the above Fund up to 15th September 1930 amounts to Rs. 5,328-1-0 which has been disbursed as follows:—

Remittances to the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Rs. 3,800; Remittances to the Kerala Congress Committee, Rs. 600; Payments to volunteers.: (a) Towards travelling and other expenses, Rs. 435; (b) Towards relief, Rs. 90; Incidental expenses, (printing, M. O. charges, etc.), Rs. 25/4. A leaving a balance of Rs. 377/13/0 with the Committee.

PROCESSION AND MEETING IN BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Youth League a procession and a meeting is arranged on Sunday, (28th instant) in the honour of Mr. H. D. Rajah.

BOMBAY "DEPRESSED CLASSES" TO CONDEMN R. T. C.

—:o:—

Mammoth Meeting On Kamgar Maidan

On Friday last the Parsees of Bombay repudiated the claims of those Indians who are attending the Round Table Conference. They were followed by the Muslim community who at two meetings challenged Shafis and Mahomedans.

On Tuesday night the workers of Bombay emphatically protested against the action of those Indians, as in their opinion so long as the Congress was not represented and so long as their leaders refused to have anything to do with the Conference, there was no sense in going there.

These three sections of Bombay's population have now been followed by those who are known as the depressed classes. They have arranged a mass meeting on the Kamgar Maidan, opposite the K. E. M. Hospital in Parel, for to-morrow (Friday) night at 8. A number of speakers who truly and correctly represented them will speak in support of the following resolution:

"This meeting of the depressed classes and their sympathisers held under the auspices of the Congress Depressed Class Party is of the emphatic opinion that the Round Table Conference convened by the British Government in London without satisfying the country about its bona fide is an attempt to prolongue the British domination in India and most strongly condemns those who propose to participate in it. This meeting further declares that the depressed classes of Bombay have no confidence in Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan who are advertised by the British Government as the spokesmen of the depressed classes and entirely disown them."

FAITH IN CONGRESS.

Early in the day the leading members and the families of the depressed classes will go round the thoroughfares of Bombay in lorries to assure to the public and the Government that their faith in the Congress and its leaders is unshaken and at every stage of the present struggle they could be relied upon to support the Congress with the object of winning freedom for India by the efforts of Indians themselves.

The Congress also fully supports the depressed classes as Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, the President of the "War Council" is to preside at the mass meeting and amongst others to speak on behalf of the Congress as will be Prof. Dharamanand Kosambi, officer in charge of the Parel Office of the B.P.C.C., Mr. G. L. Kandhalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, Dr. D. D. Sathaye of the Congress Free Hospital and leading members of the Congress Depressed Class Party. The meeting is expected to be a great success and in order not to disappoint the audience, special arrangements have been made to install loud speakers.

BOMBAY LABOUR CONDEMNS R. T. C.

—:o:—

"Personnel Does Not Represent Workers"

"This meeting of the workers of Bombay, held under the auspices of the special Parel branch of the B. P. C. C., condemns the action of those Indians who are attending the Round Table Conference. This meeting of workers further declares that the personnel of the Round Table Conference does not in any sense represent India or even any section of the Indian community. The findings of this "so-called" Conference will not be acceptable to the workers of Bombay, inasmuch as there is not a single representative of the workers or of the Congress under whose leadership the workers have resolved to fight for complete freedom." This was the resolution passed unanimously at a mass meeting of workers held last night at Lal Baug under the chairmanship of Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi. The resolution was moved by Mr. G. L. Kandhalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, and amongst those who spoke were Messrs. Sadashiv Mayenkar, Tyab Shaikh, Abdul Rashid and Shiva Sharma.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEADLOCK

—:o:—

Prices Must Be Fixed Weekly

ACTION MUST BE BASED ON PAST EXPERIENCE

Bombay, Spt. 24.

The Board of Directors again met to-day for further consideration of the present deadlock. It is said that the Bombay Government has promised all possible help to suspend forward business and extension of moratorium if it can be done legally and if bonafide cash business is reopened.

The Board has sought the opinion of Sir Jamshed Kanga and the Advocate-General. It is understood that Sir Jamshed Kanga has given his opinion that the Board can postpone under Rule 324 the payment of shares bought before the suspension of forward transactions till such time as they thought fit. The opinion of the Advocate-General is still not received and therefore to-day's meeting of the Board dispersed without any definite result.

Before discussing the pors and cons of the present deadlock, it will be necessary to look into general state of trade and finance —Money market is easy and crores are invested every week in treasury Bills. Call Rate is fluctuating at a low ebb of 2 per cent, and there are no borrowers of money. Thus one can easily understand that there is no financial difficulty, but perhaps inability of Bulls to find out necessary credits requires some protection to save the situation from crisis.

As to other lines of business every market is doing normal turnover of business in spits of general depression which is to be found all over the world. Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, Seeds, Silver and Gold markets are carrying on both forward as well as spot business. The demand of Indian Mills cloth is also showing signs of improvement as monsoon has been fairly favourable. Commodity prices are at a unremunarative low level, but at the same time shows considerable resistence. Thus there is nothing like loss of confidence in trade.

ABOLISH FORWARD TRANSACTIONS.

However, large speculative operations done in shares every now and then creates trouble in the Bombay Stock Exchange and number of investors have been ruined without their own fault. Speculative demand and supply of shares have resulted in vide fluctuations in prices, doing no good to bonafide investors. On the contrary artificial level of prices have impaired confidence. There is general cry for stability of prices all over the world and several countries have established influencial Boards with the help of their Governments and are working to this end. Thus it will be seen that if the members of the Stock Exchange wish their business based on most sound footing all forward transactions must be abolished and only cash business of bonafide nature must be replaced.

It is reported that the Board intends to keep forward business closed for period of three months. In this connection, the attention of the Board was drawn that such time limits are utterly useless to improve the situation. This is a problematic question, and no one on the Board has power to see what will be the state after three months. The Board has missed the right time to re-open trading when peace negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi exhibited hopeful outlook. It is also said that the Board is thinking of fixing some artificial prices even for cash transactions. If this move is adopted it will be a suicidal one. There is no power on earth which will be able to maintain artificial prices. There must be free trading, and only free trading has always saved markets from crisis. In this connection it will be advisable for the Board to look into the question of Cotton Market. The Board of the East India Cotton Association did not like to go against the circumstantces and boldly re-opened trading. The situation of the cotton market was very serious as Bombay carried a stock of 12 lakhs of Bales and it was a question of lakhs and crores of rupees.

If the Board of the Stock Exchange believe that the situation is grave and needs emergency power, nobody will oppose this move as long as it is aimed for bonafide purposes.

What is the solution? The way to get out from the present impasse is quite clear. In this connection if the Board is earnest to solve the situation and not wait for better prices, a move on the following line must be made.

All members must furnish their statements of outstanding forward business for liquidating purposes every week Prices must be fixed. The Brokers should call for instructions from their clients to liquidate purchases and cover sales as the case may be. Such applications must be forwarded to the Board and by ballot system, sales and purchases should be squarred up. This process will not take much time to get through the whole situation and will not cost much to either contending parties. There is no other course of prudence than the one mentioned above. Supposing things improve in the course of next three months, it is the

Alright, but where is the guarantee? The experience of past two months is the best guide and it is no use to speculate on eventualities.

SUPPORT INDIAN INSURANCE

—:o:—

Counterblast To European Boycott

The following statement has been issued by the Swadeshi Life Assurance Association in reply to the campaign carried on by the Association of Life Assurance Offices of Calcutta to boycott all Indian Insurance Companies:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Association that the Association of Life Assurance Offices in India representing British and Colonial life insurance companies has passed the following resolution:

"A member having submitted a copy of a newspaper in which appears a notice of a distinctly anti-British nature issued by the Swadeshi Life Assurance Association it was decided to issue a circular to all members of this Association strongly recommending that they should have nothing to do with those Offices who are members of the Swadeshi Life Assurance Association either as regards the lending of papers or giving information as to evidence of age, etc."

As will be noticed, the above resolution is nothing but a virtual boycott of Indian insurance companies, simply because Indian insurance companies are appealing to the public to insure only with Indian companies. In the opinion of our Association, the only effective retort that can be given to the attitude adopted by non-Indian companies, towards Indian insurance companies is for the

SILVER MEDALIST OF THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE DERBY ENGLAND

MR. N. C. KILLAVALA B. E. (Mech) of the G. I. P. Ry. deputed by the Government of India (Ry. Board) for practical training in England " wins the Mercehant Taylors 2nd Prize and a Silver Medal for passing in the First Class 2nd, the Railway Carriage and Wagon Building Examination held by the City and Guilds of London Institute.

public of this country to solidly stand behind the Indian companies and insure only with indigenous companies.

SUIT AGAINST BOMBAY KNIGHTS.

—:o:—

Dismissed By High Court

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court in the suit filed by Poonsey Devsey and 10 against Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala, Sir Mahmadbhoy Hajibhoy and Mr. Myer Nissim.

The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 7,061 from the defendant who were the Director of the Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works Ltd. (now inliquidation).

His Lordship delivering judgment observed that the point for the Court to decide was whether there ten, by which the defendants as Directors personally gave a guarantee to the plaintiff for the repayment of money advance or goods supplied to the company.

The facts have already been reported in our issue of yesterday.

His Lordship held that there was no such written or oral agreement between the parties, and accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

Fireman's Suicide

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Jehangirji Sorabji Fatakia (51) whose body was recovered from the sea at Prince's Dock the previous evening. It appeared from the evidence of his wife Colbai that the deceased lived in Parsi Colony at Dadar. He was ailing for the past one month, but was not in any monetary difficulty. On Tuesday he went to work in the Docks where he was employed in Messrs. A. B. Cursetji and Co., Stevedors, as a fireman. He told his wife that he would be on night duty. In the evening Colbai heard that her husband's body was recovered from the sea. The Jury rotumed a verdict of suicide.

YOUTH LEAGUE'S ACTIVITY.

—:o:—

New Economic Programme

The public meeting convened by the Bombay Youth League last night in Laxmi Nagar at Khar was presided over by Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi.

Speeches were made opposing the Round Table Conference and condeming the action of those Indians who were attending it inspite of the country's wishes to the contrary. A number of speakers dwelt on the manifesto issued by the Bombay Youth League in support of an economic programme for the Congress.

Dr. C. Y. Chitnis explained the basic principles of the manifesto.

Mr. Manekial Vakil congratulated the Bombay Youth League, for intelligently following the political struggle and initiating the new economic programme in support of complete National Freedom

INDIAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Tyab Shaikh referred to the statement issued by the Indian Industries Association condemning the manifesto. He said that as the Industries Association contained men who were hardly to be expected to support the manifesto. The very fact that they opposed it proved that the manifesto was in the best interest of the people of India.

One of the member of the audience belonging to the young worker's League attempted to criticise the manifesto but the audience did not welcome his speech.

The Chairman associated himself with the spirit underlying the manifesto and hoped that the Youth Leaguers would not merely rest content with the issue of the manifesto but will carry on intense agitation to give effect to it by going to the villages and industrial areas of the city.

ANOTHER MEETING.

One more meeting in support of the manifesto will be held in old Chikhal Wadi, Tardeo, to-night at 9 o'clock under the chairmanship of Mr. H. D. Rajah. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Sunder Kabadi, Shiva Sharma, G. L. Kandhalkar, Abdul Rashid and U. G. Patil.

SWATANTRA BHARAT SABHA.

A meeting of the number of signatories to the manifesto recently issued over the signatures of over 100 members of the Congress and the Youth Leaguers, and further adopted by the Committee of the Youth League, was held under the chairmanship of Pandit Sadhanta on Thursday last.

After a good deal of discussion, the meeting was of the opinion "that the Congress should immediately adopt a programme based on the immediate economic interests of the masses with a view to mobilise a large number of people to take part in the present struggle for complete national independence.

The meeting formed an organisation called the Swatantra Bharat Sabha with the object of propagating the programme and principles adumbrated in the manifesto.

A Provincial Committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to create public opinion favour of the manifesto. It was further resolved that one of the qualifications for membership of the Swatantra Bharat Sabha shall be that every member shall necessarily be a member of the Indian National Congress.

The membership fee has been kept at annas eight per year.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 361, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	10.87
To-day's Opening Rate	10.87
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	10.86
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation A/M Rs.	207

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

Previous Closing Rate	5.89
To-day's Opening	5.86
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.88
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept. 24.

Silver Ready	18 14 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	18 14 0
Lower	0 2 0
Units sold.	

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

1st Settlement	27 13 0
2nd Settlement	27 15 0

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

Duke Of Wellington's Regiment In Finals

The Duke of Wellington's Regiment gained a narrow victory over the 1st Bn. The Loyal Regiment in the semi-finals of the All-India Rugby Tournament yesterday. It was quite an even game in the first half when the exchanges were fierce. Lack of finish lost the Duke's many a chance of scoring. Frankis at half was very weak and his handing faulty. Hopkinson for the Loyals played a subdued game, but borught off a magnificent tackle when Geary was almost over the line. Lawton showed great elusiveness and attempted a drop kick which narrowly missed the goall Half-time arrived with no score on the board.

On change of ends the Duke's three-quarters initiated a fine passing movement. Geary passed to Lawton who ran round behind the posts to score a try. Monoghan failed with the kick, the ball striking the post. The Duke's attacked repeatedly but failed to increase their lead, and ran out winners by 3 points to nil.

RESULT:

Duke of Wellington's Regt. 3 points (1 try)

1st Bn. Loyal Regt. nil

Duke of Wellington's Regiment: —Hardiment; Lawton, Geary, Horrocks and Holt; Frankis and Exham; Monaghan, Eastwood, Webb, Hilst, Bearland, Woods (Captain), A. N. Other and Richrdson.

Loyal Regiment: Eldon, Grant, Hopkinson, Williams and Dean; Walch (Captain) and Goode; Todhunter, Winder, Braunsden, Regan, Jones, Dunn, Kvitts and Mills.

REFEREE: Mr. J. Moir.

To-day's match at 5-40 P.M.:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CAWNPORE (Semi-Final).

FOREST SATYAGRAHIS PREFER JAIL.

ALIBAG, Sept. 23.

Six farmers who were arrested at Umate, under secs. 147, and 225, for preventing the police from arresting Mr. D. M. Mahajan, who took lead at in Umate Satyagrah, were fined Rs. 25 each, or in default one month, R. I. and a security of Rs. 100 each or to undergo 1 year's R. I. They have preferred jail rather than pay the fine.

SAFEGUARDING VESTED INTERESTS

—:o:—

Udani's Novil Plan For Dividing — Spoils

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Mr. R. J. Udani in an article in "Indian Affairs" advocating Indo-British commercial enterte urges leaders of industry in Britain to invite leaders of India to meet them in London to discuss commercial questions and draw up plans for a binding arrangement to be submitted to the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Udani foresees danger of crisis if British representatives to the Round Table Conference secure inclusion in the constitution of a clause safeguarding vested interests, and urges that a demand for it would not arise if Indo-British business-men had complete understanding on commercial and fiscal matters and held joint shares in capital of industries which were essential to India's development.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1930.

REPRESSION IS NECESSARY !

—:o:—

This week's appreciation of the Indian situation by Simla provides, as usual, interesting reading. And, as usual, it is propaganda—we shall not use any adjective—to counteract the "unscrupulous" propaganda of the Congress. For instance, among the many diabolical attempts made by Congressmen to torture the Government and the people of India was one in connection with the Council elections, to wit, the running of "Depressed Classes" men as candidates. There is an unmistakable echo of Anglo-India in: "They have not attempted to reconcile this policy with their professions of solicitude for the depressed classes." How much solicitude Government themselves have for such classes is clear from their contemptuous reference to "the type of Congress volunteers" that, according to Government, "now largely consists of out of work tenants and other persons of even lower status brought in from villages." As to Congress, "they have not attempted to reconcile this policy ....." merely because "this policy" was never authorised by the Congress and because the dummy candidates set up by ultra-enthusiasts were drawn from all classes. The tale of Congress culpability does not, however, exhaust the "appreciation". We are given the assurance—unfortunately it is as old as the "weekly appreciations" themselves—that if all is not completely well at the moment, all is going to be well overnight. "There are unmistakable signs that popular resentment is increasing in various directions." One of the "directions" is the "minority communities' whose apprehensions have been aroused and who have "stiffened" their opposition. This news must come as a surprise to those who had placed their faith in the old official contention that the relations between minorities and the Congress were never based on anything except implacable hostility of the former towards the latter. Is the Congress to understand that Government have thought the better of it and have changed their position from an absolute to a mere relative assertion of what, of course, is a myth?

There is another "direction" in which "unmistakable signs of popular resentment" have been discovered by Simla. The "boycott of foreign goods"—it is significant that "foreign" is used where the word should be "British"—and "widespread loss" caused thereby are alienating from the Congress the sympathy of the Hindu middle class. This assertion ought to be convincing enough in view of the fact that Simla makes it without any proof. But Simla does substantiate it by making another assertion: "Most Provincial Governments report growing success of counter-propaganda by both official and non-official agencies." What better proof can the most fastidious want of the decline of Civil Disobedience? But in this connection it is not without interest to notice the extreme anxiety of the Bengal European Chamber of Commerce to combat the Congress—how very uncomplimentary to Government's optimistic assurances!—clearly apparent in their suggestions as revealed by our Delhi correspondent.. What in effect the suggestions amount to is that a certain class of Indians should be encouraged by preference to fight the Congress in return for financial support. We resist the temptation of commenting on it except that we have no doubt whatsoever of the tremendous success awaiting such propaganda—as measured in terms of financial expenditure.

Meanwhile, there is no doubt that Civil Disobedience is not only declining, it is also breathing its customary last. But, lest there should be any surprise at the policy of arrests and convictions which is being pursued with unabated, indeed, added vigour, Government assure the world that there always exists the danger of the dead coming to life. "It is not to be assumed from what has been said above that the Congress have exhausted their capacity for mischief. Their leaders have declared their intention to carry on the Civil Disobedience movement with unabated vigour and there is no reason to suppose that they will not attempt to give effect to their intentions without regard to the evil consequences to the country." This cold douche had to be administered to a world excited with hopes, to prove that "there is no justification for any relaxation of efforts." Civil Disobedience is dying but repression must continue. Shades of Machiavelli!

SCANDALOUS

—:o:—

Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society has been sentenced by a Kaira Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the anti-picketing Ordinance. At a certain stage in the proceedings against him Mr. Thakkar was constrained to tell his lawyer not to take any further trouble to defend him and contented himself with an explanatory statement to acquaint the Magistrate and the public with the reason why he chose this "abrupt" course. In the first place, he said: "I am held up for an action which was not only perfectly legal, but based on grounds of doing service, both to Government and the Satyagrahis who were picketing at Mehmedabad liquor shops, by observing things for myself and giving out the truth to the public." Mr. Thakkar further observes that the Collector and District Magistrate of Kaira objected during the period of over a month that he was out on bail "to his going out to any area of possible disturbance for making an inquiry; in other words, for the purpose of ascertaining truth and bringing it out."

Let it be recalled that Mr. Thakkar is not a Congressman. He has not joined the Satyagraha movement. He is a member of the Servants of India Society and a social worker, whose zeal for his cause, the disinterestedness with which for years he has pursued it, and the reputation he has achieved as a straightforward and selfless person have won him the admiration of all who have come into contact with him. It will be hard for the public to believe that a seeker after truth like Mr. Thakkar can be accused of prevarication, of "molestation" or of doing anything which, under the widest official interpretation, can come under the purview of the anti-picketing Ordinance. Yet such a man, advanced in years, is convicted and given rigorous imprisonment. Will the Bombay High Court, as the highest tribunal of justice in this Presidency, exercise its revisionary powers in Mr. Thakkar's case and give him the justice which magisterial caprice has denied him?

POLITICAL BARGAINING

—:o:—

Sir Padamji Ginwala, ex-President of the Indian Tariff Board, who is at present in London, gives in a Press interview a valuable tip to the invitees to the Round Table Conference which they will hardly relish. He recognises the value of "political bargaining" as a "powerful weapon", but warns the Indian delegates to the Conference that "until India was raised from the position of spectacular humiliation to the dignity of a self-governing country and was represented by responsible Ministers, she could bargain for nothing and must be content with an exchange of pleasant platitudes with other parts of the Empire." Are the Indian delegates only to go to London, wasting nearly seven lakhs of the Indian tax-payers' money, to utter "pleasant platitudes"? Is Sir Mahomed Shafi only to indulge in this pastime at the Imperial Conference as India's "delegate"? They will be doing nothing else, because, as Sir Padamji Ginwala inconveniently reminds them, although, on the British side, the depressing condition of the industries of Britain "offered an unusually favourable opportunity for the careful use" of the weapon of political bargaining, the "delegates" from India will be in the unhappy position of being asked, probably, to make a "bargain", which will not be a "bargain" but the forcing down of the British demand for Imperial preference on an unwilling and helpless people. If they consent to accept such a "bargain", as the price of the grant of pseudo-Dominion Status, they should know that their own countrymen, who refuse to regard them as their representatives, would promptly repudiate it.

Facts being what they are, India being, on Sir Padamji Ginwala's own showing, an unequal partner in the bargaining process, his sarcasm about "the search for a paper constitution acceptable to irreconcilables on both sides" is irrelevant and only obscures the main issue. He has grasped that issue. And we are amazed that he should consider that on the Indian side there is being displayed an "irreconcilable" attitude. After all what do those of his countrymen whom he would dub "irreconcilable" want? Precisely what he wishes his country to achieve—to get out of that position of "spectacular humiliation" he himself condemns and as a free country be able to make "political bargains" with whomsoever it likes.

WILL THE FOLLY BE REPEATED ?

—:o:—

The "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to take out a mass procession on Sunday next, "to demonstrate the Nation's resolve to boycott the Round Table Conference and to repudiate the handful of reactionary Indians and Government nominees" who have agreed to attend the Conference. It is suggested in some quarters that the Police authorities may ban the procession. We cannot believe that Government have not learned wisdom from the past and that they will repeat the folly of banning a public procession. If the surmise is correct, the public has every reason to protest against the rumoured ban. Citizens are perfectly within their rights to express their views by marching in procession. Apart from this inherent right of citzens of Bombay to make a peaceful demonstration in the Fort as well as any other part of the City, the excuse usually given out that in the Fort area business is disturbed because of a procession will not hold valid for the procession arranged, as on a Sunday business premises are closed in the Fort area. If the ban is imposed, the authorities run the danger of taking sides in a political issue and we hope they will realise the wisdom of not allowing such a suspicion to be entertained against them. Bombay has won a well-deserved reputation for holding peaceful demonstrations and there should be no apprehension that public peace and order will be disturbed next Sunday any more than it has been disturbed on any other accasion during the last six months.

NO "PUTSCH."

—:o:—

The political atmosphere in Germany is at present charged with a certain amount of liveliness. The recent election to the Reichstag brought up to the surface the smouldering animosities between the Monarchist and the bourgeois elements of the Republic as also the line of bitter cleavage which separates the Catholics and the Protestants. Of course nobody dare tell the Germans that their political squabbles which lead to exchange of revolver shots and their religious feuds unfit them for self-government. They are a free people. But not a few of them entertain the fear that the electoral success of the Hitlerites, which has delighted the politicians who love to call themselves the Fascists of the Fatherland, may induce indulgence in some insane attempts to force a coup d'etat. This "putsch" is, however, not considered possible in official German circles and President Hindenburg has indirectly given a cold douche to the idea, if the German Nationalists entertained it, by authorising Chancellor Bruening to announce that the forces of the Reich are adequate enough "to restore law and order."

"OUR LITTLE MASTERS."

—:o:—

"Our little masters," I am sorry to say,
Whose muse sang erstwhile a boycott tirade,
Now suddenly turns to a dull prosaic way
The Congress to blame and its muse to degrade.
The worker though "kind" is so "thick" in the head,
He will not to J. K. P. give any change,
The Congress the workers has grossly misled
Fire's J. K. P.'s gun, but so out of all range.
The reckoning day is not far off, he says,
Perhaps he may find it a hard one to face,
But the Congress with pity will handle his case,
And the prodigal son it will welcome with grace.
(Chorus altogether):
Then let's hope and pray
On some early day
Our J. K. P. will learn
The Congress to obey!

"COUNTRY FIRST."

"NARIMAN."

—:o:—

We welcome you, Vir Nariman,
Oh, hero of Backbay;
We'll shout as loud as e'er we can
Vir Nariman-ki-jai!
To jail you went with smiling face,
For you would have your way;
The Parsis' honour high you raise,
They proudly sing your jai!
But now you come 'mongst us again
To show us how we may
Our country's freedom soon attain
Vir Nariman, your jai!
As captain of the Bombay Youth,
Do lead them in the fray,
With courage great to fight for truth.
Vir Nariman-ki-jai.

SEVIKA.

'MR. BHATT'S WITHDRAWAL."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Now that Captain Alban D'Souza has openly alleged that Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar pressed him twice to join him to get Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt to withdraw, can the election of Sir Dabholkar be held to be valid? Will a patriotic gentleman come forward and test this case in a Court of Law? If this question is not once for all solved, at the next election several people will come forward only with a view to extort some money for some public charity or for themselves. This case should seriously be looked into both by the Government of Bombay and the public.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, September 23.

STUDIES IN THE TEACHING OF GANDHIJI.

LOVE.

(By VERRIER ELWIN of CHRISTA SEVA SANGH.)

Gandhiji's teaching on Love is not only of all his doctrines the most appealing to our hearts, but is also most important at the present day when the pressure of tragic injustice and brutal violence threatens to banish love by bitterness. Yet if we forsake love we forsake our greatest ally, for "love is the strongest force the world possesses, and yet it is the humblest imaginable." No one has more reason to hate than Gandhiji, for no one in the world has gazed more often on the open face of injustice than he, and yet he can say, "I hold myself to be incapable of hating any being on earth. By a long course of prayerful discipline I have ceased for over forty years to hate anybody." "Mine is not an exclusive love. I cannot love Mussalmans or Hindus and hate Englishmen. For if I merely love Hindus and Mussalmans because their ways are on the whole pleasing to me, I shall soon begin to hate them when their ways displease me as they may well do any moment. A love that is based on the goodness of those whom you love is a mercenary affair, whereas, true love is self-effacing and demands no consideration."

SATYAGRAHA IS LOVE.

Again and again Mahatmaji has stressed the fact that his campaign has its origin, not in hate, but in love. "Satyagraha is love. The law of love—call it attraction, affinity, cohesion, if you like—governs the world. Life persists in face of death. The universe continues in spite of destruction continually going on. Truth triumphs over untruth. Love conquers hate. God eternally triumphs over Satan." In other words, we live in a moral universe, and if we base our actions on morality, that is, disciplined love, our cause is bound to be vindicated in the end. Thus the injunction, "love your enemies" is not only the noblest idealism, it is also the most practical politics. "The one permissible way of convincing our enemy is by friendliness and kindness". We must conquer "our so-called conquerors by love." "In Satyagraha we expect to win over our opponents by self-suffering, i.e., by love." "My non-co-operation has its root not in hatred, but in love." My personal religion peremptorily forbids one to hate anybody." At the beginning of the present struggle, Gandhiji reiterated his simple creed of love. "I embark upon the campaign", he declared, "as much out of my love for the Englishman as for the Indian. By self-suffering I seek to convert him, never to destroy him." "Whatever I do, whatever happens", he wrote to his English friends, "my English friends will accept my word, that whilst I am impatient to break the British bondage, I am no enemy of Britain." In the first letter to the Viceroy, Gandhiji stated that his "ambition was no less than to convert the British people through non-violence, and thus make them see the wrong they have done to India." "I do not seek", he continued, "to harm your people. I want to serve my own. . . If I have equal love for your people with mine it will not long remain hidden. . . If the people join me as I expect they will, the sufferings they will undergo, unless the British nation sooner retraces its steps, will be enough to melt the stoniest hearts."

HIS GOAL.

Love, in fact, will never be content with local and provincial boundaries; it will ever strive to open arms of greeting to the whole world. "My goal is friendship with the world." "We shall live for world brotherhood and die for world brotherhood. We have not divested ourselves of our family ties, we have enriched them. The family love which comes in conflict with world brotherhood is nothing worth. Englishmen may not understand, much less appreciate, the spirit that prompts me to-day to offer battle to the British Government, but they will realise some day that I had as much their interests

(Continued on page 8.)

"TIMES OF INDIA" AND AMERICAN COMMENTS.

SOME MORE UNPALATABLE TRUTHS FOR BRITISHERS.

(BY AN AMERICAN READER.)

In Monday's "Times of India" in the Current Topics column, the journal waxed sarcastic about the American comments which were quoted in the 'Chronicle' last week. There is no gainsaying the fact that the unpalatable but nonetheless truthful comments of some of the leading American publications are causing chagrin to the British imperialists in England and elsewhere. The ruling class does not relish the fact that Americans should be so well-informed on Indian matters in spite of the smoke barrage raised by censoring genuine news relating to the political situation in India. Here's an extensive quotation from the "Time", a leading American weekly which is well-known for its independent criticism of friend and foe. The devastating comment on British methods of propaganda will hardly be relished by the writer of the Current Topics. But he has asked for it. Miss Mayo was charged by Indians with having been subsidized by the British Government. The charge was pooh-poohed by our rulers, but it is to be noted that the erstwhile missionary propagandist, the Britisher, Dr. Edward Thompson, has been exceedingly lavish with the distribution of his precious pamphlet. To quote the "Time", "For six cents, (about five annas) the copy, dollars 3.65 a hundred, or dollars 29.15 a thousand, the London "Times" most august of journals, offered U. S. citizens a small compact pamphlet last week entitled "America and India," by a Dr. Edward John Thompson, to call "attention to the widely circulated misrepresentations which are being offered to the American public as "facts" about India by certain 'authorities'."

"Ever since 1924, the British Government and British Business have been acutely conscious of the value of U. S. goodwill. Scarcely was the war declared than the elderly Canadian-born British novelist, Sir Gilbert Parker, arrived in the U. S. and began the backbreaking work of British propaganda in the U. S. which in 1917-18 was to develop into the most tremendous propaganda organisation in the world under the late Lord Northcliffe and the master propagandist and secret service organizer, Sir William Wiseman."

"British officials have become alarmed in recent months over the persistently impartial tone of press and public opinion in the U. S. as India's Nationalist troubles continue. Greatly they grieved for "gross inaccuracies, obvious misrepresentations" in U. S. news stories. Dr. Thompson's little pamphlet, issued last week, was one of Britain's first overt efforts to arouse sympathy for England's cause in India."

BRITISH PROPAGANDIST'S ANTECEDENTS.

"Edward John Thompson is no name to place beside those of the great War propagandists. He is a poet, novelist, War veteran (Military Cross, mentioned in despatches), lecturer in Bengali at Oxford. He has written a history of India. He has served as an "educational missionary" at Bankura College, Bengal. He has written many a page expressing sympathy with the aspirations of Indian "Moderates". Doubtless well qualified to write about India, his character as a propagandist is, however, scarcely up to the standard of the great London 'Times'."

FAMILY CONNECTION EXPLOITED.

"Last week's pamphlet exhibits an ignorance of the U. S. press, or a wilful inaccuracy, unworthy of the 'Times' amiable editor, Geoffrey Dawson, who has visited the U. S. and who maintains in Washington a correspondent, Wilmot Lewis, whose father-in-law is none other than Col.-Frank Brett Noyes, president of the great Associated Press."

"In last week's pamphlet, which was a reprint of three articles appearing last month in the pages of the 'Times'. Dr. Thompson's attack on the inaccuracy of U. S. Indian information is directed at two books, three magazines and a pamphlet issued by the India Independence League of America. The books, which he describes as having 'more than any' others influenced American thought 'about India', are 'Eminent Asians' by Josef Washington ("Upton Close") Hall, and 'India in Bondage' by Dr. Jabez Sunder-

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

The Nagpada Incident.

As was only to be expected the Congress meeting held in Nagpada on Tuesday attracted the characteristic attention of those who would love to keep Mussalmans away from Nationalism, and, when unsuccessful, would try to choke nationalist Mussalmans by means that they alone could regard as anything but disgraceful. As a preliminary skirmish the speech of Mr. Mozawalla was frequently interrupted. It failed. Then began the main charge. About half a dozen hooligans entered the meeting place armed with lathis. One of them rushed towards the dais and broke a kerosene lamp with a lathi blow and was trying to repeat his very exploit performance on another lamp when he was interrupted. Eventually the police arrived and the brave warriors ran away. But the Police having arrived, decided not to return before dispersing the assembly by force— although we are glad to note that it was only a mild lathi charge. We also note with pleasure and pride, that the audience, nothing daunted, reassembled and passed the main resolution expressing lack of confidence in the Round Table Conference and the so-called delegates to it. We offer our very hearty congratulations to the organisers of the meeting and the audience on the coolness and determination that were displayed at the meeting.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's Sabre Rattling.

The rowdyism, as we have pointed out, was not unexpected. A campaign of bullying threats to Mussalmans, because they stand by their country rather than by self-seeking communalists, has been carried on for some time past, more particularly by Mr. Shaukat Ali. For more than a week he has been excitedly rattling his sabre and promising in his peculiarly irresponsible manner dire misfortune to those who would refuse meekly to let him betray the Mussalmans and libel their patriotism. His outbursts in the "Roznama-i-Khilafat"— one of them on the very evening of the Nagpada meeting—as well as other writings in that paper constitute the most open and unabashed instigation and incitement to violence that it is possible to come across. So far, however, as Congress Muslims are concerned, the insensate blustering not even of a dozen Shaukat Alis will divert them from the path of non-violence. But the incident on Tuesday night clearly proves how they are reacting to anti-nationalist hooligans. We congratulate Mr. Ali on the fruit that his efforts have begun to bear so promptly. But does he realise whither he is going?

Nanking's Success.

The troops of Chang Tsuch-Liang, the son of the famous Mukden War-lord, Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, who all his life had fought against the pretensions of the Governments of South China, entered Peking early this week, not as the enemies of the Nanking Government but as its friends. The son has seen the wisdom of supporting Nanking's policy while the father laboured to keep Manchuria as his own particular preserve which must remain free as a sovereign State. The hated Shansi troops have been driven out of Peking and the institution of the authority of Chang Tsuch-Liang over the Northern Government is a blow to the particularist ambitions of Feng, the "Christian" general, and his ally, Yen Hsi-Shan, the governor of the Shansi province. Hemmed in now from the North by Nanking's friend, Chang Tsuch-Liang and from the South by the troops of the Southern Government their position becomes precarious.

China "One And Indivisible".

General "Feng" is known to be an astute politician as well as a great soldier. It is probable that he will realise the necessity of bowing gracefully before the might of an idea which has now successfully seized the Chinese people, the idea which the Kuomintang has sedulously propagated. China is "one and indivisible", say the propagandists and the Central Government at Nanking, basing itself on the power of the Kuomintang, is actively encouraging the spread of the idea. The result is that North and South are in agreement and only in Honan and Shansi do the Tuchuns, Feng and Yen, sway. They will have to give way. A political principle has superseded territorial divisions and understandings and is sure to conquer the two war-lords.

STATISTICS THAT TELL A STORY.

—:o:—

"No Option But To Commit Children To Prison"

BOMBAY JAIL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The annual administration report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1929 has been published. The two outstanding events of the year were the passing of the Borstal Act and the Conference held at Delhi to consider the revision of Jail Rules. As a result of the passing of the Borstal Act it is proposed to convert the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar into a Borstal School and to form a Borstal Association through which it is hoped that members of the public will interest themselves in the welfare of lads who have been released after reformative treatment in the Borstal School.

The Conference at Delhi has resulted in the new classification of prisoners into three classes, the classification, except in the distinction between the first two classes where the nature of the crime is an additional factor, being based on the prisoners' social status and previous mode of living.

CHILDREN IN PRISON.

There has been no great change in the average jail population as compared with recent years. There were 13,204 prisoners in 1929 against 12,898 in the preceding year. The slight increase may be attributed to the riots in Bombay which made it necessary to open a special prison at Worli. The admissions during the year included 53 Europeans, 14 Anglo-Indians, 240 Indian Christians, 6,762 Muhammadans, 7,923 Hindus, 19 Buddhists and 40 other classes. There was a very gratifying fall in the number of admissions of children under 16 years of age, there being only 27 such prisoners against 53 in the previous year. "It is essential", says the Inspector General of Prisons, "that every endeavour possible should be made to keep children out of prison but unfortunately we still lack a Probation Act and instances do occur where the terms of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, cannot be applied and there is no option but to commit the young children to prison." The Inspector-General points out the futility of short sentences awarded to young offenders. These short sentences serve no useful purpose whatsoever. Reformation cannot be attempted in the time nor are the sentences deterrant.

YOUTHS AND HABITUALS.

The total number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years admitted during the year was 1,624 males and 73 females as compared with 1,577 males and 81 females in 1928. Of these 205 male prisoners were sent to the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

The number of habituals fell practically to the same level as that for 1927. There were 3,735 of this class of prisoner for the year under report as compared with 4,017 during the previous year and 3,527 in the year 1927.

The number of prisoners released under remission system was 4,925 as compared 4,802 in 1928. The Jail offences dealt with by the Criminal Courts numbered 91 as against 54 in 1928 and 48 in 1927. 16,246 offences were dealt with by Superintendents as compared with 14,245 in the preceding year. The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security was 6,120 as compared with 5,188 in 1928. There were 35 floggings as compared with 33 in the previous year. The practice of encouraging good behaviour amongst prisoners by the award of special remission was continued and there were no less than 14,583 such remissions during the year.

There was an increase in both the sick and death-rate compared with that of the previous year. The sick rate was 19.9 per 1000 as against 19.3 in the year 1928. The death-rate per 1,000 was 10.3 against 8.6 The increase in the death-rate, though a little high as compared with the previous year, is lower than that of any other province in India except the United Provinces and Madras.

In certain prisons the daily population slightly exceeded the sanctioned strength. But there was no real overcrowding, says the Inspector General, as the excess number was accommodated in workshops at night and there was ample accommodation and space within the main walls for the population during the day.

SAVING OF 2½ LAKHS BY PRISONERS' LABOUR

The daily average number sentenced to labour was 10,325. Of these 907 were employed in the Jail gardens, 432 on Jail repairs, 1,085 as convict officers and 1,243 as prison servants. If the necessary services for the jail were performed by free labour and paid for at local rates the cost to Government would have been Rs. 5½ lakhs. By employment of prisoners Government have saved over Rs. 2½ lakhs. The daily average number of prisoners employed in Jail monufactures was 4,141. Including prisoners employed extra-murally the total number on remunerative work was 4,518.

NET PROFIT PER PRISONER.

The average cash earnings per prisoner were Rs. 18-4-5 as compared with Rs. 25-1-0 the previous year. The average earnings per prisoner actually employed on Jail manufactures were Rs. 41-12-4 as against Rs. 55-7-0 in 1928. The average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour was Rs. 20-14-1 and per prisoner employed on manufactures Rs. 47-11-7 as compared with Rs. 22-11-4 and Rs. 50-3-0 respectively during the previous year. The total net profit amonted to Rs. 2,15,611 as against Rs. 2,32,557 in the year 1928.

The average gross cost of maintaining a prisoner was Rs. 137-13-3 but the net cost, after deducting profits, was Rs. 121. The cost of feeding the prisoners was Rs. 46-3-0 per head.

It is interesting to note that out of 17,999 prisoners released during the year 9,448 or 52.5 per cent. gained weight in prison, 4,520 or 25.1 per cent. remained stationary and 4,031 or 22.4 per cent. lost weight.

WADAPADA YOUNGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 22.

The annual general meeting of the Wadapada Youngmen's Association was held on 19th September under the Presidency of Sjt. Ramanlal Bhogilal Shah, M. Sc. (Sc.) Low. The following were appointed as the new office bearers of the association. Janab Sayyad Asadali, President. Sjt. Dhanvantlal, T. Bhutenala Vice-President. Sjts. Masumali, M. Doctor and Chimanlal, B. Shah. Secretaries. Sjt. Jasvantlal, J. Choksi, Treasurer. The Association has done much useful work. It has organised volunteer corps to help the national activities of the local Congress Committee. Three members of the Association were appointed in the "Foreign Goods Boycott Committee" of the local Congress Committee. Last year the Association observed "Jatin Day", Palestine Day and took pointed a special "picketing compart in the various national activities. The Association has appointee". This committee was able to find out that the liquor was sold privately in Parsiwada. The Committee has posted about twenty volunteers there. Regular picketing is carried out from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE TO MR. BAPTISTA.

At the meeting of the Schools Committee on Tuesday evening a reference to the late Mr. Joseph Baptista was made by the Chairman, Dr. Vora, before the business of the meeting was transacted.

Dr. Vora said that the late Mr. Baptista was a member of the Schools Committee for nine months, and worked very hard in the cause of compulsory education. Mr. Baptista was a very hard worker.

CO-OPERATION IN BHIWANDI.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHIWANDI, Sept. 22.

The first annual general meeting of the Bhiwandi Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited was held on Sunday in the local municipal school under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Trivedi of Bombay. Among those present were Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Managing Director of the Bank, Mr. Desai, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and number of prominent co-operators. The report of the Branch was adopted and a number of resolutions for the further development of co-operation in this part of Thana District were passed. All present expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the branch. The meeting concluded with "pansupari" About 150 peasants from different places were present. A resolution for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners, and another requesting the peasants to take to Swadeshi were passed.

KABUL FREE FROM CHOLERA.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

The Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, in a statement dated the 23rd. says:—

"The latest telegrams received at the Royal Afghan Consulate Bombay, state that the cholera epidemic which had spread at Kabul and its suburbs and had caused great alarm has absolutely subsided since the last five days.

NADIR SHAH'S ACCESSION TO THRONE.

"The anniversary of the "accession to the throne" of H. M. King Nadir Shah and the "Salvation of the country" will be celebrated at Kabul on 23rd Mizan 1309 corresponding to the 16th October, 1930, and not on the 6th October, as has appeared in the Indian press".—A. P.

"DISABLED AND FALLEN MEN BEATEN"

(Continued from page 1.)

further beatings on my head also received severe injuries.

"WOMEN DRAGGED."

The trampling of volunteers under horse hoofs and dragging women on the ground were cruelties far beyond the absolute force necessary. The beating of disabled and fallen men was resorted to as a matter of course in every one of the police charges. There were instances of Ambulance volunteers at work severely belaboured.

I have often visited the Congress Hospital to see the Seva Dal and other wounded volunteers and was struck with the terrible effects of the lathi charges on many of the inmates. Head fractures were a general affair. Beatings in the abdomen have rendered many unable to raise themselves from the bed. Lathi charges had shaken the whole system of some victims who took weeks together to recover. These results have shown that the intention of the attackers was more to disable the victims than to prevent law-breaking.

"BRUTAL CHARGES."

In his oral evidence Mr. Iyer stated that the charges were brutal. Volunteers and members of the public both were belaboured mercilessly even when they had fallen down and from the behaviour of the police sergeants it was apparent that they did all this not so much for preventing law—breaking but for terrorising the volunteers.

To a question of Dr. Deshmukh witness replied that long before the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order, Congress volunteers used to drill on the Maidan. He could recollect that they were doing so since April last. He remembered 15 to 20 such occasions when he had inspected this drill. Nothing untowards happened during the three months before the Magistrate issued his order.

Replying to further questions on the same point witness said that the distance between the part of the Maidan where Congress volunteers used to drill and the Military Quarters on the opposite Maidan was at least over a furlong and one could not see from one place what was happening at the other.

To some other questions Mr. Iyer replied that after Pandit Motilalji had left the place he collected all the volunteers numbering about a thousand and was giving them instructions about future work. Just then the police forces which had retired in the Esplanade Police compound rushed to the spot and attacked the volunteers as well as the public. It was at this time that he received the blows. A sergeant had passed him, but on seeing his belt he turned round and assaulted him.

He saw with his own eyes than Miss Krishna Kumari Sardesai was pulled by hair and dragged.

Replying to Mr. Moolraj Karson Mr. Iyer stated that a sergeant of the Lamington Road Police Station visits the Congress House about 20 to 25 times every day. Sometimes he comes at dead of night. Evidently he comes in search of "Congress Bulletins". He catches hold of any one whom he suspects and searches his persons. If he finds a copy or copies of the Bulletin on the person he snatches them and give the man a blow. But even if he finds no "Bulletin" generally the search ends in a blow to the man. It has been the practice of this sergeant for about two months now. Sometimes in his enthusiasm he even enters the cafse nearly and searches the people sitting there.

The Committee will meet again at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) on Tuesday next.

KUMTA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

KUMTA, Sept. 22.

To give impetus to Swadeshi in this part of Karnatak, an influential Committee has been formed in Kumta to organise a Swadeshi Industrial and Khadi Exhibition to be opened during the coming Divali holidays. The Committee have written to almost all Swadeshi Companies including all Khadi producing centres to send a few simples of their products for the Exhibition.

MYSTERIOUS DACOITIES IN BARDOLI.

—:o:—

WOMEN FARMERS RELIEVED OF ORNAMENTS.

(Through Publicity Bureau Surat.)

SURAT, Sept. 23.

After the no-tax campaign began in Bardoli the whole taluka has been exposed to another danger. A band of robbers dacoits has began to harass the people invarious ways. A school-teacher was struck unconscious while on his way to his duty and was threatened with his life in case he failed to pay a certain amount of money. Threatening letters are daily being received by farmers and there are many cases in which solitary women have been forced in the fields to give up their ornaments.

Mr. Chhotubhai Gopalji Desai, Secretary Bardoli Taluka Samiti is convicted to six months rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500/- or in default a month and a half more.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN PANCHMAHALS

—:o:—

Letter To Government

Mr. L. M. Shrikant President of the Taluka Congress Committee, Dohad, has sent the following letter to the Local Government regarding the proposed mass Civil Disobedience of Forest Laws in Panchmahals:—

The administration of the Forests needs root, and branch reform. Government policy, regarding Forests is one of mere profiteering with top-heavy expenditure of the department. The welfare and needs of the ryots, in respect of grass, timber and headload fuel are not only disregarded; but their natural rights are being trampled upon. The inherent rights of the aboriginal tribes to sell head load of wood and grass and earn a few pice for daily bread is not recognise as yet as their birth rights of the Bhells and Naikadas of the Panch-Mahals District. These ill-fed and ill-clad tribes, consider fuel and grass as their prime necessity as they live in scattered huts in jungles.

The agriculturists in general have not free access to grass even, in places where there is dearth of pasturage. It is unnecessary to overemphasize the value of grass to an agriculturist whose main wealth consists of his livestock.

The Civil Disobedience of Forest laws, is to be ocered not to bring about such minor reforms but to offer our humble share in the great struggle for Purna Swaraj initiated by Mahatma Gandhiji. The District Congress Committee of the Panch Mahals has deputed me to lead this Mass Satyagraha against Forest Laws near Malav a village in Kalol Taluka. Accordingly I shall offer Satyagrah in company with a member of agriculturists on the 26th September. We shall try to pick up grass from the closed forest without instrument whatsoever, with due care and caution sticking strictly to our creed of non-violence. We have no intention to cut down whole sale trees and grass but to organise on a big scale mass civil disobedience like that of Salt Satyagrah safe-guarding the forests which are the national wealth of country.

I deem it my duty to inform you be times of the serious step of Jungle Satyagrah. I may take this opportunity of repudiating the allegation in one of the Government communique that wholesale trees are being cut down I dare say not a single tree to my knowledge has been cut down in Kalol Taluka. In conclusion I, as the leader of the party of Satyagrahis, want to assure you that our object is not to lay waste forests but to offer Satyagrah in a way tha the way assert the inherent rights of the rayots in respect grazing and head lpads of fuel and grass.

I feel happy in company with the sons of the soil to offer myself for Satyagrah.

SALT-MAKING NEAR TITHAL.

—:o:—

PRESIDENT OF LOCAL CONGRESS AND OTHERS ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

BULSAR, Sept. 23.

Yesterday being Somvati Amavasya there was to be a pig "jatra" near Tithal seashore. Thousands of people gather on this occasion for religious observances.

As a result of an announcement by the local Congress Committee salt was made on Tithal seashore in a large public gathering on this occasion.

As a party of 25 satyagrahis were returning with contraband salt they were arrested by order of Sub-Inspector Sahawalla. They were taken to the police station at Bulsar.

The President of the Taluka Samiti, Shri Nagardas, Narotam Golwalla, Mantri Shri Jagannathji, Sjt. Maganlal Rana, Captain of the satyagrahis and Sjt. Motiram were detained and the rest released.

Bulsar observed a hartal in honour of the four arrested leaders. Their trial is expected to come of to-morrow.

DADUBHAIS' SON JAILED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KAIRA, Sept 23.

Sjt. Madhusudan son of Sjt. Dadubhai Desai of Nariad has been sentenced for picketing to one months' imprisonment and Rs. 50|- fine or in default two weeks further imprisonment.

Sjt. Manubhai Premanand Soni has been sentenced for picketing to 2 months imprisonment and Rs. 15|- fine or in default one week's further imprisonment.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

—:o:—

The Royal Afghan Consul-General in India sends us the following, under date Simla, 21st:—

"The office of the Royal Afghan Consul-General will shift from Simla on the 25th of September, 1930, and open at Curzon Road, New Delhi, on the 1st of October, 1930."

REPRESSION IN BENGAL

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

Nathanagar Local police arrested a Bengali who was staying at the house of a pleader under warrant from Rangpur, issued under the provisions of the Bengal Ordinance.

Rajshahi—For the third time within a fortnight the Police searched the house of Prasanna Kumar Batabyal senior muktear connection with the recent mail robbery.

Munshiganj (Dacca)—Three men arrested at Sreenagar which picketing liquor shop and four arrested at Lohajang for the same while the officer incharge of Lohajang Congress Camp was arrested under section 157 I.P.C. All were remanded.

PANVEL CONGRESS RAIDED FOR 3RD TIME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PANVEL, Sept. 21.

Panvel Congress Home was raided for the third time for cyclostyle machine. Nothing was found. Sjt. Gondukaka Patwardhan's home was also searched. Forest Satyagraha Mandal decided to observe Satyagraha Week commencing 25th inst. Chirmer, Gadhe, Chavne, Vardoli, Kalhe and Nanoshi etc., during the week.

POLICE REPRIMANDED BY MAMLATDAR.

—:o:—

MEMBER OF AFRICA'S VOLUNTEERS AMONG ARRESTED.

(Through Satyagraha Camp.)

MATAR, Sept. 23.

A peaceful solution was arrived at yesterday regarding the police incident of the 21st instant, when a deputation of the Matar people under the leadership of Shri Manilal Harilal Nagarsheth went to the Mamlatdar, who reprimanded the culprits and assured the village people of the non-re-occurrence of such incidents.

Shri Gordhanbhai, Ishverbhai and a volunteer, all of Sinjiwada Camp were arrested to-day under the Ordinance. Their places have been filled up on the spot.

Shri Vallabhbhai Brahmchari of Africa's volunteer batch was arrested yesterday for distributing Patrika and inciting people thereby not to pay taxes.

Complete hartal observed in Matar for the last 2 days has to-day came to an end after the above settlement.

GURUKULA GRADUATES OF KANGRI.

—:o:—

Their Part In The Movement.

Mr. Virendra Vedalankar of the Gurukula Vishavidyalaya Kangri, writes:—

KANGRI, Sept. 18.

The graduates of the Gurukula Kangri have played an important part in the present movement. It can be said without the least exaggeration that the real and well-organised work in the Saharanpur district was first started by the Gurukula graduates jatha. The whole jatha consisting of twelve members was arrested under the Salt Law on the 4th of July. At first they were all imprisoned in the Saharanpur District Jail. There they all went on hunger strike as a protest against the mal treatment of a political prisoner by the Jailor. It is now learnt that some of them have been recently sent to various jails. At the time of removal from the Saharanpur jail all were handcuffed.

Nine members of the Jatha are undergoing six months' R. I. in "C" Class. Three members are convicted under Sec. 108 I. P. C. and are undergoing one year's S. I.

On the 8th September, Prof. Deva Raj Sethi M. A. Dictator of Jwala Pur and assistant governor of Gurukula Kangri was arrested under Sec. 108 I. P. C. and he is now undergoing one year's simple imprisonment in Saharanpur Jail.

SECTION 144 DEFIED IN BASSEIN.

VIRAR, Sept. 23.

The Bassein Magistrate sentenced the following Satyagrahis of Thana District Satyagraha Camp for disobeying District Magistrate's order under Section 144 at Bassein.

Sjt. Vishnoo Vaman Alias Babooroo Dandekar leader, one month S. I. and Rs. 100|- fine. Sjt Ramchandra Pandurang Karandikar one month S. I. Mrs. Gangabai R. Karandekar, Sjt. Vacant Gopal Bhanushali and Mr. Harischandra Bhaskar Save three weeks S. I. and fine Rs. 25|- each.

The leader gave his statemen.

UNDER THE ORDINANCE IN KAIRA.

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Sept. 23.

Sjt. Bhat Nanalal Ganpatram of Oomneth has been sentenced to 2 months imprisonment and Rs. 50|- fine or in default one month more further under Ordinance 5 section 4 clause 3 two months imprisonment the sentences to run concurrently.

Sjt. Harilal Hariprasad of Oomneth has been sentenced to two months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100|- or in default one month more under Ordinance 5 section 4.

Sjts. Ramanlal Girdhar, Kantilal Manilal, Dotabhai Naranbhai have been sentenced to 2 months imprisonment and Rs. 30|- fine or in default 2 weeks more for disaffection among the police.

Sjts Shankar Tulsi, Bechar Daji and Jiva Jeraphai have been sentenced to 1 1|2 months and Rs. 100|- fine or in default 2 months rigorous under Ordinance 5 section 8.

KANARA GETS THE ORDINANCE.

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The Director of Information writes:—

Notifications issued on September 23 state that the Government of Bombay have extended Chapters I and II of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, 1930, to the District of Kanara.

Also that Government have declared that notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, or any offence of criminal intimidation, when committed in the District of Kanara shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

THAKKAR BAPU JAILED.

Six Months Rigorous.

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Sept. 23.

After two hours' weary waiting—due to the holding of a conference of Government officials—judgment was at last delivered by Mr. Valli Box in the case against Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society. The whole affair was finished in two minutes by the Magistrate addressing Mr. Thakkar and telling him that he was sentenced to six month's rigorous.

Asked as to what class he was placed in the Magistrate said briefly "B" class.

Mr. Thakkar was them garlanded by his admirers. His admirers gave vent to their pent up feelings by shouting "Vande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad".

The Collector Mr. Master in whose bungalow the judgment was delivered rushed out of his bungalow and took down the names of all those who shouted the slogans. Mr. Thakkar's Secretary Mr. Vishwanath Vaidya, was one of those who raised the slogans.

V. A. THAKKAR TAKEN TO SABARMATI JAIL.

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Sept. 24.

Sjt. Vishvanath Pandya, Personal Secretary of Shrijut Amarlal Thakkar, who was arrested for shouting, "Vande Mataram" in Kaira Court compound after Sjt. Thakkar's conviction was released after some hours' detention in police custody.

It is stated that the Police case will be with drawn. He will proceed to Dohad to-morrow.

Sjt. Thakkar is removed to-day to Sabarmati jail.

THE LOVE PARADE

—:o:—

Chevalier's Musical Romance At Excelsior

Acclaimed as the world's reputed entertainer, Maurice Chevalier, the French comedian and singer, who scored such a hit in "Innocents of Paris", will be seen and heard again in Bombay next week in the Paramount's all-talking picture "The Love Parade", which opens at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday night at 10 p.m. Under the genius of the master-Director Ernst Lubitsch, the picture is endowed with a spectacular effect, rich music, and sparkling sophistication that have earned for it remarkable success and popularity in Europe and America, and at Calcutta it drew crowded houses for two weeks.

With his magnetic personality and wins ome manners, Chevalier makes an ideal Romeo, playing havoc with the hearts of young ladies. He appears in the role of a gay and dashing French Count who is discharged for his amorous adventures with the young ladies of the court. Later, a romance develops between him and the Queen who succumbs to his charms and marries him. But though the Queen's husband, he is not the King, and his revolt against the authority of his royal wife creates an intriguing situation resulting in his ultimate triumph after a temporary estrangement. The theme affords sufficient scope to make the picture a perfect musical romance, combining some of the best features of an operetta and a musical comedy. In his clear English diction, Chevalier sings the type of sly roguish air for which he is so famous, rendering four out of the ten song-hits which contribute to the musical feature of the film. The femine lead of the Queen is played by Jeanette MacDonald, an actress of great personal charm, whose lovely soprano voice makes her singing a delightful treat. The comic element is abundantly supplied by Chevalier in his inimitable way, and by the comedy pair of Lupino Lane and Lillian Roth. It is expected that the picture will make the same appeal to the Bombay public as it ha made to audiences all over the world.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

A "Sarvajanik Charitable Dispensary" has been opened on Thakurdwar Road, where a careful treatment is being given. Patients from all communities are invited to take the advantage. Times 9 to 11 a.m. (S. T.) and 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.). Address:—New Parmanand Chawl, Bhuleshwar Street Corner, Thakurdwar Road, Post No. 2, Bombay.

MR. P. R. LELE IN JAIL.

—:o:—

His State Of Health Causes Alarm

Mr. B. V. Varerkar writes:—

On Monday last I visited the Arthur Road Jail to see my friend Mr. P. R. Lele. one of the Vice-Presidents of the B.P.C.C. War Council, now serving his sentence in that jail. I was accompanied by Mrs. Lele and his brother. We were granted only 20 minutes interview in the present of the Jail official. The moment I saw Mr. Lele and the state to which he was reduced in the short time that he is in the jail convinced me that if things are allowed to drift in the way in which they are Mr. Lele stands little chance of coming out of the Jail alive.

To narrate the plain facts Mr. Lele is classed as "B" class and is given hard labour. Knowing him as I do for the last so many years quite intimately and the poor state of his health,—he has been a T. B. patient for the last ten years and has recently developed asthama——the Magistrate in sentencing him to hard labour was unkind. And to add to his misfortune, under perhaps the strain to which the Jail staff, is put to owing to the rush of Satyagrahi prisoners, the provision of examining the prisoners on admission according to their state of health in the Jail regulations seems now to be dispensed with. And the result is that in the absence of any medical examination any kind of hard work, quite unsuitable to the health of the prisoner, is given to him.

Mr. Lele, it must be made clear here along with other Satyagrahi prisoners considers it a code of honour with them not to complain. When I asked Mr. Lele what he was given he was reluctant to answer as I think that under the Manual Rules which Mr. Lele wants to scrupulously to follow a prisoner is not supposed to answer to a visitor. It was only when I asked the official present there whether he had any objection to Mr. Lele's answering the question and on his allowing Mr. Lele to do so that he told me that he is given coir rope making, a job that cuts the palms of the hands very badly. This job, I learnt, is given specially to all politicals in the Arthur Road Jail. Knowing that he is an asthama patient I had taken a pillow for him and requested the Jailor to allow him to use it for without it he finds it difficult to get sleep. But even this concession was not given to him and he had to return disappointed. Asked why he had not told the doctor to get him admitted in the hospital he told us that he would not go outside the Rules to request the doctor to do a thing which in the natural order of things was their own concern and humourously remarked that a prisoner had no right to teach an official his job. One can well imagine the torture through which an asthama patient passes in the absence of a pillow in the night and as friends of Mr. Lele we shudder to think of the plight of the poor fellow. I hope this news catches the eye of the authorities concerned and they have the decency enough to grant this little concession to Mr. Lele.

ARMOURY RAID TRIAL.

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 24.

The armoury raid case before the Special Tribunal is proceeding as usual. Old witnesses are being examined afresh on the lines previously deposed to by them. Mr. Sarat C. Boes and Mr. Srish Chandra Bose, counsel of Calcutta are leading the cross-examination. There has been no further development. Two of the accused Sourindra Dutt and Ananda Gupta, are absent owing to illness and are being represented by their lawyers. The President has announced that the Tribunal will remain closed for the pujahs for sixteen days from September 13 and will re-assemble on October 13.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 24.
Nil.

DEPARTURE.
Sept. 25.
Genoa, Farrara, Genoa.

LOADING.
Sept. 24.
Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Morea for Kobe.
Steamer Nirpura for Calcutta.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Genoa:—The M. Italiana mail steamer Genoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
(Wednesday, September 24, 1930.)
1 Ehrenfels, Karachi, 25-9 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Viceroy of India, London, 4-10; M M and Co.
5 Genova, Genoa 25-9 L T and M Italiana.
7 Mundra, London, 4-10, M M & Co.
2 Riddergirk, Antwerp, 26-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
12 Circassia, Karachi, 27-9 Graham T & Co.
14 Karapara, Durban, 24-9 M M & Co.
16 Ellora Africa N F. M M and Co
17 Chislehurst, Workington 27-9, J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Penang Maru Kobe 27-9 N Y Kaisha
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 24-9, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busreh, 26-9, M M & Co.
7 Surada, Karachi 26-9, M M & Co.
9 Kidderpore, Kobe, 24-9, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Kohinur Calcutta, 7-10, T Morrison & Co.
F Jehangir, Aden 27-9 T. Morrison & Co.
B Jalavijaya, Calcutta, 30-9, Scindia S N Co. Ltd.
C/R Chinkoa, Karachi, 30-9 M M & Co.
F Jehangir, Aden, 27-9 T Morrison & Co.
N Ahmedi, NF NF S Hassain & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Morea 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 3-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 10-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 17-10-30, P and O. Co.
Razmak, 23-10-30, P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 24-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Mackentosh 15-10-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Wudenfels 1-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Schonfels 9-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE
Pilsna 25-9-30 L T Co

FROM NEW YORK.
Knoxville City, 2-10-30, M M and Co
Dilhart, 13-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
City of Harvard 8-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Zeelkerk, 5-10-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Kaga Maru 30-9-30 N Y Kaisha
Malvica Maru 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Hamburg Maru 19-10-30 O S Kaisha
Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Allpore 8-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE.
Comorin, 10-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 27-9-30 M M & Co.
Karogola, 11-10-30, M M and Co.
Khandalla, 25-10-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 4-10-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 4-10-30 M M & Co.

FOR WORKINGTON.
Chislehurst; N.F.J.F. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna NF L T C.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels 25-9-30 L Edward Ltd.
Ridderkerk, 25-9-39, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Circassia 27-9-30 G T Co.

FOR DURBAN
Ellora 25-9-30 M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF
Varsova 26-9-30 M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Jaladuta N. F. S. S. N. Co.

FOR KOBE.
Penang Maru 27-9-30 N F Kaisha
Sumatra Maru O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Golconda N F. M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor 7-10-30 T M & Co.
Jalavijaya 30-9-30 S S N Co.
Nirpura NF M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 25-9-30; T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 10006 Ohlson P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra 4477 Gill M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Circassia 4370 Munro G T Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 4828 Luppis L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG
Ridderkerk 3,124 Coerkemp E D Sassoon & Co.
Ehrenfels 3080 Buacki, L Edward Ld.

FOR WORKINGTON.
Chislehurst 2384 J F Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Penang Maru 3230 Agawa N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 4272 Shininura O S Kaisha.

FOR KARACHI.
Jaladuta, 3089, Baker, S S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF
Varsova 1957 Rome M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Golconda 3203 Carrithin M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA
Kohinoor 3240 Pinson T M and Co.
Jalavijaya 3721 Taylor S S N Co.
Nirpura 2975 Wilson M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, 2331, Constertine; T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Dayawati 23-9-30.
City of Swansea (Boats) A. Cotton 23-9-30.
S.S. Halldor 23-9-30.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London:—1 case cotton carpet, Nagpur Elect Light & Powder Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton fly, Textile Product Ltd.

S.S. Mundra for London:—2,964 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—8,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 2,100 ton manganese ore J. Finlay & Co.; 20 ton manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Havre:—240 bales cotton raw; Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, L. Kallianji & Co.; 62 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.

S.S. Circassia for Liverpool:—200 cwts. tenngreek seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 3,952 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 1,001 cwts. myrobollum, P. Maitharadas & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.; 75 bales cotton thread waste, M. Chandulal & Co.; 32 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri; 162 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 53 bales wool raw, W. Latham & Co.

For Glasgow:—40 ton. bauxite ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Montreal:—23 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S.S. Ehrenfels for Rotterdom:—2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut kernal, K. M. Nathoo.

For Hamburg:—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 groundnut oil cakes, Beirla Bros.; 395 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—100 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 35 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 431 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—10 cwts. cardamoms, R. S. Tata & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, C. & Thackersey Ltd.; 550 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Pilsna for Trieste:—20 cwts gum olibonum, Ali Bros.; 6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 445 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 385 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 753 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 173 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner & Co.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton raw, K. Narandas; 275 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey & Co.; 605 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 651 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 165 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.

For Fiume:—1,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Penang Maru for Kobe:—35 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 360 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagoya:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

S.S. Golconda from Rangoon, Agents M. M. & Co.:—313 pces. teak squares; 1,04,926 pces. teak ecornt hings; 56 cases cutch; 20 cks. lub oil; 407 tin match wax, 337 mds. empty drums.

From Tuticorn:—73 bales cotton yarn; 30 bags tea dust; 66 bags cardamoms; 72 b'dle cotton wood boards.

From Cochin:—406 b'dle coir rope; 32 chests tea.

From Calicut:—127 jottas coir rope; 1,026 bags cocoanuts; 25 bkts gingir; 365 bales cotton; 30 chests tea.

From Tellichery:—1,337 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—783 bags cocoanuts.

S.S. Varsova from Busreh, Agents M. M. & Co.:—29,709 bags dates; 1,814 bags wheat.

From Mohmorah:—1,918 bags dates.

From Bushire:—87 bags dates; 131 bags al-kernals.

From Karachi:—100 bags wheat; 63 bags grain; 18 bags grain dhall; 24 bags k. sowa seed.

S.S. Penang Maru from Nagoya, Agents N. Y. Kaisha Ltd.:—353 cases shirting; 270 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—189 cases glass ware; 30 cases shirting; 25 cases sheeting; 45 cases rubber goods; 54 b'dle brass ware; 80 kgs. paint.

From Kobe:—35 cases rubber goods; 278 cases straw boards; 75 cases camphor; 115 cases porcelai ware.

From Moji:—264 bales straw boards; 400 cases beer; 1,500 bags cement.

From Shanghai:—235 chests tea; 65 cases silk yarn; 161 cases raw silk; 115 cases cotton yarn; 801 bags beans.

For Hongkong:—350 bags cassia; 150 bags sugar candy; 112 cases matting; 30 cases raw silk; 2,473 cases mattress fibre.

From Canton:—225 cases raw silk.

From Shingapore:—1,203 pces planks; 228 bags pepper; 851 bags sago flour; 90 bags nutmeg; 60 bags damar bata; 40 bags coffee; 407 bags rattan; 265 bags gum bengamin.

From Colombo:—191 cases mattress fibre; 46 cases tea.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/10

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/2

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 73/8

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/1/

4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/14

5 per cent War Loan due 1926-47 Rs. 94/14.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/1

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/1

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/9

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/15

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71/8

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/ Nom.

FORWARD RATES.

3rd October Settlement.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64-9-0

5 per cent 1945-55 101-0-0

Tone of Market:—Erratic.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 5/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call money 2 per rent.
One month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-10-3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-0-0
Mint Gold 2nd	21-7-1
Silver Ready	43-0-0
Silver 1st Settlement	47-13-0
Silver 2nd	47-13-0

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Feb
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 May
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Dec. Jan.
Banks Buying 3 mths. 1/5 13/16 Two Mails.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32. Oct.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 3/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 113-1/4

SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 157 1/4

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 82 1/4

CROSS RATES
New York/London 4.86 1/32 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 24th
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 23rd inst.
London/Paris 123.80 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 34.86 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 23rd inst.
London/Italy 92.80 23rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-0 3/4 22nd inst. £4-5-0 3/4 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 17 22nd inst. 17 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 17 22nd inst. 17 23rd inst.
New York Ready 37 1/4 22nd inst 37 1/8 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/16 per cent 22nd inst. 2 1/32 per cent 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 5/16 per cent 22nd inst. 2 5/16 per cent 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 per cent. 3 Mons. 3 per cent 6 Mos. 3 per cent 12 Mons. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. China bought and sold.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 41/4 Closing 40/12
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36/15 Highest Rs. 37/ Lowest Rs. 36/8 Closing Rs. 36/9/5
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 34/6 Closing 33/7.

CONFERENCE OF ORIENTALISTS.

To Meet On 17th December.

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

The General Secretary, Indian Oriental Conference, has issued the following bulletin to the Press:—

It is arranged that the Indian Oriental Conference at Patna, from the 17th to the 20th of December next, will hold its sessions in a number of sections each with its own President, as distinct from the President of the Conference as a whole. Sjt. Pandit Hiralal, Retired Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been nominated President of the Conference.

The following are the Sections:

1. Sanskrit, (Vedic,) and Sanskrit Grammar and Sanskrit Darsana.

2. Philology, to be presided over by Prof. I. J. S. Taraporevala.

3. Anthropology, Ethnology, Mythology, under Sjt. S. C. Roy.

4. Archaeology, including Epigraphy and Numismatics, under Dr. Hirananda Sastri.

5. History, under Sir Jadunath Sarkar, of the Calcutta University, Darjeeling.

6. Fine Arts, under Agi. Ghosh of Calcutta.

7. Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Uriya, Bengali.

Contributions are invited from all scholars interested in Oriental learning in all its departments and papers for presentation to the Conference must be ready and sent to the Local Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian Oriental Conference, Patna, not later than the 1st of November. Contributions therefore are invited from every one engaged in any department of study connected with it. For the paper to be accepted one must register himself as a delegate, or enrol himself a member of the Conference either of which could be done by an application to the General Secretary or to the Local Secretary on payment of a fee of Rs. [illegible]

STUDIES IN THE TEACHING OF GANDHIJI.

(Cotton From Page 6.)

at heart as those of my countrymen." Love is nothing less than the humble service of humanity. "I must prove to everyone that I am what I profess to be,—their friend and servant. My creed is service of God and therefore of humanity. I can neither serve God nor humanity, if as an Indian I do not serve India, and as a Hindu I do not serve the Indian Mussalmans. Voluntary service means pure love. I must strive my utmost to express in every little act of mine whatever love I am capable of." "Love so deep-seated as it is in me will not be sacrificed even for the realm of the whole world."

THE WAY TO GOD.

Love is the same thing as "Ahimsa". "The true rendering of the word "ahimsa" in English is love, or charity." "In its positive form, Ahimsa means the largest love, the greatest charity." The way of love is the way to God. "For me the only certain means of knowing God is non-violence, ahimsa love." It is the primary power in the world. What is obtained by love is retained for all time. What is obtained by hatred proves a burden in reality; for it increases hatred." "Satyagraha—the law of love—is the law of life. Departure from it leads to disintegration. A firm adherence to it leads to regeneration." Gandhiji draws on the lives of saints and yogis to show that truly gentle souls will never be hurt by wild animals. "The great St. Francis of Assisi, who used to roam about the forests, was not hurt by the serpents or the wild beasts, nay, they even lived on terms of intimacy with him." This principle will apply both to our relations with the animals and with our human enemies. "I have implicit faith in the doctrine that so long as man is not inimical to the other creatures, they will not be inimical to him. Love is the greatest of the attributes of man. Without it the worship of God would be an empty nothing. It is, in short, the root of all religion whatsoever."

Truly "love never faileth". Let us cling to love with all our power. The real danger to the Satyagrahi is not prison or the lathi, or scorn, or repression, but simply a little hatred that will deprive him of his power. "If India adopted the doctrine of love as an active part of her religion and introduced it in her politics, Swaraj would descend upon India as from heaven."

"TIMES OF INDIA" AND AMERICAN COMMENTS

(Continued on page 6.)

land. The magazines: the 'New Republic' 'Fleet's Review' (described as a "a 'tabloid' monthly read by most American business men') and 'Time'."

WHY SUNDERLAND'S BOOK WAS PROSCRIBED.

"Dr. Sunderland's 'India in Bondage' has been suppressed by the Indian Government," Pamphleteer Thompson records that fact but does not see fit to mention that the real dynamite in the Sunderland book was its quotations from Prime Minister MacDonald in the days when as an independent Labourite he could say what he chose: 'A thousand and one reasons are given for a little more tutelage (for India). Now plain, practical, common sense should come to our rescue. Nobody can imagine that any harm will come from independence. Let independence be granted.'

"Accuracy-loving Post Thompson's reference to 'Time' is as follows:—

"Time', a popular monthly, has told the American public that the iniquitous salt tax amounts to two thousand times the cost of production."

'Time' has never used the phrase 'iniquitous salt tax.' 'Time' has never reported the tax to be 2,000 times the salt's production cost. What 'Time' did say (March 24) was: 'The monopolized salt is sold to Indians at prices sometimes 2,000 per cent. of production costs.'

This American weekly finally proves the point that there is greater Anti-British propaganda by stating the circulation figures of the three books quoted above. Approximate sales: 'Eminent Asians' 5,000 copies; 'Mother-India' (pro-British), 140,000 copies. Can there be a more matter-of-fact exposure than that contained in 'Time'? I leave it to fair readers to pass judgment.

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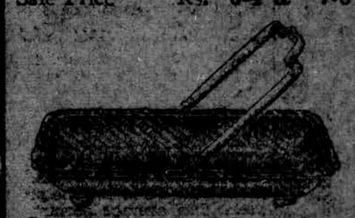
E 91 E.P.N.S. Sweet Stand Pierced. Sale Price Rs. 5-0



E 23 E.P.N.S. Cake Basket Original Price Rs. 6-0 Sale price Rs. 4-8

Leather Hand Bags with Fancy Clips Original prices Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 16. Sale Price Rs. 2-12 & Rs. 8-0.

E 406 Butterpot with E.P.N.S. Cover and Plate Sale Price Rs. 4-8

E 702 E.P.N.S. Cruet and Toast Combination Original Price Rs. 10-8 Sale Price Rs. 5-4

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.,
Opp. Crawford Market, Baria Mansions,
Phone: 23523. BOMBAY 3. Tel: "GIFTS"

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BOOKS FOR ALL.

BHAGAVAD-GITA: With text in Devanagri and translation by Dr. Annie Besant in English. More than a lakh of copies of this cheap edition of this sacred Scripture of the Hindus have already been sold. Pocket Edition. As. 4 (Four).

INDIAN TALES: Of Fun, Folly, and Folk-Lore. (Revised and edited for use in Schools by P. G. Sahasranamier, M.A., Prof. of English Literature, H. H. the Maharajah's College of Arts, Trivandrum). A collection in one volume of the Tales of Tennaliraman, Mariada Raman, Raja Birbal, Komati Wit and Wisdom, The Son-in-law Abroad, Raya and Appaji, Folk-lore of the Telugu and the New Indian Tales. Re. 1-4.

MAHATMA GANDHI: THE MAN AND HIS MISSION. An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with 'Salt-Satyagraha", With appreciations from the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Pollak, C. F. Andrews, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and Bishop Whitehead. Re. One.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER. By K. Natarajan, with an introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan. 5th Edition. As. 12.

SAKUNTALA: By Kamala Sathianadhan, M.A. A prose version of the Sanskrit original on the model of Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare." As. six net.

Copies can be had of:

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What the People Say

MR. CHANDAVARKAR AND NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the resolutions passed by some Kanara Saraswats at Santa Cruz and the Awhila Karnatak Sangha concerning Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar's voting in favour of the adjournment of the National Flag question. I entirely agree with the spirit of the resolutions inasmuch as the national movement has become the prime concern of the day. I also agree that a representative of the citizens should vote in favour of propositions which command the support of the largest number of people in the city. While this principle applies with particular reason and force to those who have sought elections on the Congress or Nationalist tickets, it has clearly less relevancy in the case of Mr. Chandavarkar who at the time of his last election made no secret of the fact that in politics he did not follow the Congress fully and sought the support of the voters on credentials solely based on his work in the Corporation during the previous three years. He had made this clear in every speech which he addressed to Saraswat or other voters. It is a well-known fact that a large number of Saraswat votes had been cast during the last election in favour of Congress candidates and that Mr. Chandvarkar's supporters included persons of all communities and of all shades of political opinion. In common with some of those who voted for him, I should have felt delighted if he had voted for Mr. Chapsey's resolution but I want to stress that fact that his vote for adjournment of the question did not come to us as a surprise; for when we elected him we knew it as a possibility that on questions which did not strictly relate to Municipal administration he might not satisfy the political sentiments of some of us. It is not fair that he should be singled out for adverse criticism when Congressmen who either abstained from voting or absented themselves from the meeting have not fallen in popular estimation.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. M.

Bombay, September 4.

AHMEDABAD CIVIL SURGEON SCARED BY TRI-COLOUR FLAG

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The incident that happened here recently in connection with the tri-colour flag deserves a special and serious notice by all. The facts of the case, as described in a local daily paper, are that Dr. Hiralal Nanavati, a well-known doctor here, with a desire to consult the Civil Surgeon requested the latter for an appointment to examine a lady patient under his treatment. He then went in his motor car to the Civil Surgeon at the appointed time so that he could take him to the patient's house. The Civil Surgeon had also his own car and, therefore, he asked Dr. Hiralal Nanavati to accompany him in his car and to let Dr. Hiralal Nanavati's car go ahead as a pilot car. This was agreed to and just when Dr. Hiralal Nanavati's car started the Civil Surgeon noticed the tri-colour flag flying on that car, about which he first enquired and when told that it was the Indian National Flag he asked Dr. Hiralal Nanavati to remove it at once. This was politely refused with a proper protest by Dr. Hiralal Nanavati. Still the Civil Surgeon insisted on telling Dr. Hiralal Nanavati that he would remove it himself and then proceeded to do so, when Dr. Hiralal Nanavati warned him not even to touch that sacred flag. The Civil Surgeon is then said to have insisted on the removal of the flag or else he would not accompany Dr. Hiralal Nanavati to see the lady patient in question. The latter in the interest of his patient and with a view to avoid a further tangle on the subject suggested that he would go ahead in his car and that the Civil Surgeon could follow him in his own car, which was also refused and Dr. Hiralal Nanavati had, therefore, to go back alone.

This incident now raises a question whether a medical man could suddenly cancel in this manner an appointment once made by him with another gentleman on his own profession or any body else for the matter of that? Will the Bombay Medical Council or any other body, that could take cognizance of such incidents, move in the matters?—Yours, etc.,

P. G.

Ahmedabad,
September 21.

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS & BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your leaderette under the heading "gentlemanly behaviour" regarding the insulting treatment meted out to an Indian representative of a firm dealing in coal by the European Works Manager of one of the collieries belonging to Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Company deserves a special reading by the Indian mill-owners, who, if they have any self-respect in them, should now make it a point rigorously to boycott purchasing any coal or coke of any of the collieries belonging to the above said firm, who had the impertinence to challenge the propriety of wearing Gandhi cap by an Indian gentleman. This incident shows that there is still a very false pride of racial arrogance amongst some petty-minded Europeans serving or trading in this country, which needs to be purged out completely by means of a vigorous boycott of British articles as well as of British firms that have in their employ such arrogant elements—Yours, etc.,

P. G.

Ahmedabad.
September 21.

LATHI CHARGES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All those, who have witnessed Thursday's lamentable scenes in front of the Town Hall in Bombay, apart from those who have actually received some 'prasad" of lathi blows, will agree that it was no doubt the duty of the police to prevent obstruction to the vehicular or pedestrian traffic but under the circumstances prevailing yesterday at the place, the police would have easily succeeded in discharging this their duty without using the least physical force. The Commissioner of Police, perhaps, well knew that the event would attract large crowds to the spot and he would have certainly earned laurels of praise from the Bombay public if he had reserved the Mint Road roads strictly for vehicles carrying voters and those concerned with the polling station by directing other ordinary vehicular traffic via other routes. This precaution would have left the whole area free for the peaceful and inquisitive crowd without absolutely the least fear of endangering the peace.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla-Bridge, Sept. 19.

A QUERY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the Bycott propaganda going on at present, I beg to draw the attention of the public through the medium of your esteemed paper. On the 28th Aug. last, I purchased a tin of caustic soda bearing the mark D.C. 98-99 packed by Messrs. D. C. Dalal and Co., of Bombay No. 7. As I did not find the name of the country of manufacture on the said tin, I wrote two letters, copies of which are enclosed herewith, to the said packers, Messrs. D. C. Dalal and Co. requesting them to inform me whether the content was manufactured in Great Britain or elsewhere. But they have, so far, not been given me any reply.—Yours, etc.,

B. KEWALRAM,
Laboratorian.

Shri Krishna Film Company,
Laboratory, Dadar, Sept. 13.

Copy of the 1st letter dated 31st August, 1930.

Messrs. D. C. Dalal and Co.,
Bombay No. 7

Gentlemen,

I have purchased one lb. tin of Caustic Soda bearing mark D.C. 98-99, for chemical purposes. The tin shows name of its packers but no indication whatsoever is to be found regarding the country in which it is manufactured. Will you kindly let me know whether it is manufactured in Britain or otherwise! Moreover, it will be better if you make clear on the face of the label the name of the manufacturing country. It will dispel suspicion and restore confidence.

(Sd.) B. KEWALRAM.

Copy of the 2nd letter dated 5th Sept. 1930.

Messrs. D. C. Dalal and Co.,
Bombay, No. 7.

Gentlemen,

In connection with your Caustic Soda tin marked D.C. 98-99, I dropped a letter on the 31st August, 1930, regarding the country of manufacture.

Nevertheless, I fail to understand why a businessman should feel shy in answering a simple query? I earnestly desire to have the answer of this second letter. If this also, is disregarded, like the first one, I shall have to take recourse to other channels.

(Sd.) B. KEWALRAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers kindly enlighten me as to the cigarettes sold here under the names of 'Three Spears' and 'Chand Brand' are purely Swadeshi?—Yours, etc.,

MOHD. OSMAN,

Lahore, Sept. 17.

—:o:—

ARBITRARY USE OF POWER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A public meeting, which was going to be held at the Empire Theatre on last Sunday to congratulate Vir Nariman, Vir Jamnadas Mehta and other released workers, was banned by the arbitrary act of the Police Commissioner, Mr. Healy, I am told that all the proprietors of the theatres have to take the permission of the Police Commissioner before they rent their theatres to other organisations for their use other than that of showing pictures. I do not know, Sir, whether there is any such rule or not. But even then, in spite of the existence of such rule, the Police Commissioner, I say, acted unwisely and did not use his discretion as far as this matter is concerned. We do not know with what idea Mr. Healy banned that meeting. If he had banned it because it was a political meeting then, I say, Sir, that he committed the greatest blunder in his life. Before making use of this rule he did not even see the records of his predecessors who never made such a childish use of the power that was rested in their hands. We know that in the past many a time political meetings were held in different Bombay theatres. When Saklatvala was here he delivered many stirring speeches, of course not pro-Government and non-political, in some theatres. I myself, Sir, have heard political speakers, belonging to different schools of thought, addressing large audiences from the platforms of our theatres. At that time no objection was taken and this rule was not strictly enforced. Then why, Sir, this rule is so strictly enforced to-day.

This clearly shows, Sir, that Bombay is badly in need of a public hall. Congress must have a big public hall, of the type of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, of its own. Such a hall on the part of the Congress will facilitate the different organisations, which are working for the popularisation of the Congress creed, to have their meetings there and will not throw them on the mercies of the Government or the capitalists. Will not a merchant, from our princely merchants' class, come forward with a munificent sum and present that sum to the Congress for the erection of such a big public hall?—Yours, etc.,

K. P. SHROFF.

Sept. 22.

NATIONAL MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to the following lines which appeared in your issue of the 22nd September under the heading of 'The Programme of the National Militia Swadeshi Bazar':

"The National Militia Swadeshi Bazar at Madhav Baug.
Time: 3 P.M. to 10-30 P.M.
To-day's Entertainment Programme:
5-30 P.M. Garba and Vocal Music.
7-30 "Beggar Girl."
(Featuring Miss Gohur Cinema Show.)

When we read this programme we were naturally tempted to witness the function. But when we went there at 5-30 we found, to our utter disappointment that function of Garba and Vocal Music was entirely reserved for ladies only and at the same time of programme was entirely changed from what it had appeared in the paper.

We would like to draw the attention of the Secretary in charge of the Bazar to publish the programme in a more clear and precise way so that the public may not be put to inconvenience and waste of time. Yours, etc.,

"ADMIRERS."

LEST WE FORGET.

—:o:—

Jail Diet Dinner At Khar.

To sympathise with the political prisoners a cosmopolitan dinner consisting of Jail diet (viz. jowar, bread, and 'dal' in the morning, and jowar bread and vegetable in the evening) will be served at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at Laxmi Nagar Mandir. It is open to all suburban residents. Those who intend to join should inform the Secretary, Khar Congress Committee at the above place before 9-30 p.m. on Friday. No fee is kept but a box will be placed for those who wish to contribute towards the expenses.

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Though you may take tea at any time of the day, four o'clock is considered the tea-time hour.

If you are asked out to tea, four o'clock will probably be the time of your appointment.

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"Santi Kunj", Sion, BOMBAY, 22.

"I EXPECT NO JUSTICE FROM THIS COURT."

—:o:—

Mr. A. V. Thakkar's Statement.

KAIRA, September 20.

The following statement was made by Mr. A. V. Thakker before the Magistrate before whom he was charged:—

At this stage of the proceedings of the case against me, I have requested my learned pleader Mr. Somabhai not to take any further trouble to defend me in the case. My reasons for this seemingly abrupt action are as follows:—

1. In the first place, I was for an action which was not only perfectly legal, but based on grounds of doing service, both to the Government and the satyagrahis who were picketing at Mahemedabad liquor shops, by observing things for myself and giving out the truth to the public. But, no, the police sub-Inspector considered it too outrageous for any outsider like myself to pray into this illegal methods, and he arrested me under the arbitary powers laid into his hands by the recent Ordinances.

2. In the second place, for over a month that I was out on bail the Collector and the District Magistrate has objected to my criticising, during the period, any action of Government in the Press, also to my going to any area of possible disturbance for making any inquiry; in the other words, for the purpose of ascertaining truth and bringing it out. For this alleged offence of mine, a notice has been issued against me, asking me to explain why my personal bail-bond should not be cancelled.

"ASTOUNDING."

3. My answer to this notice is, Sir, that you may, under the circumstances, cancel my bail-bond and send me to the lock-up, as I am unwilling to surrender any of my liberties voluntarily.

During the progress of the case, I have patiently heard a number of mean untruths related against me by so-called responsible police and Excise officers. The concocted narration of the Excise Sub-Inspector, Mr. Munshi, who was not present at or near the liquor shop on that day of the alleged offence from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. for a single minute, but who affirned on oath that he was present there for about three hours continuously, was simply astounding. I do not wish to pitch myself against these untruthful persons and to convince the Court that they have lied. The prosecution has not brought forward a single independant witness, I mean from outside Government service, not even the drinkers whom I am said to have dissuaded, to prove that I incited others to picket, or that there were 15 picketers sitting by my side under the tree, as freely alleged.

"FED UP."

3. From the very start of this case, I had my own doubt as to my getting pure justice from the Magistrate who was trying me, who is also an Executive Officer. But I succumbed to the pursuasion of my friends and well-intentioned colleagues and offered to defend myself through the kind help of my friend and pleader Mr. Somabhai. But I am now fed up, firstly with the number of untruths told by the prosecution and secondly by the policy of the Government, as expressed through the mouth of the prosecuting pleader, to suppress truth and to withhold publicity of the popular version of events in the so-called disturbed area; and as expressed by you, Sir, to the effect that I should not criticise Government (whose servant you are) adversely, in these days of high tension. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that I do not expect to get any justice from this Court. I, therefore, request the favour of your passing any judgment you please on me, based on the prosecution side only and my statement submitted on the 15th August, and I am prepared to suffer the sentence very willingly.

4. In these days, Sir, why should one expect justice. When almost the whole nation is on a non-violent War with a mighty armed Government a sympathiser like myself with the National liberty movement, cannot escape injustice and should not grumble if he does not. In times when non-official enquiry committees into the alleged misbehaviour of an ordinary Sub-Inspector of police are not allowed to work or even to sit for work and are put into prison for having presumption to annouuce such enquiries, when National Flags are openly burnt by a District Magistrate in his very presence, when people are sent to prison for giving quarters to satyagrahis, as if they were enemies of the State and criminals of the most dangerous type, and when sons of soil are treated as "undesirable foreigners" and deported and imprisoned, it would be foolish on my part to expect justice for myself, even though I may be doing my work from a social point of view, and not as a propagandist.

I expect justice from a much higher quarter, who will judge you Sir, and me, both in his true perspective.

May God teach truth to my untruthful prosecution and may they repent over their misdeeds.

SWADESHI DHURMA UDYOG MANDIR.

What It Has Done And Hopes To Achieve.

Mr. Ramlal Kalidas, Secretary "Swadeshi Dharma Udyog Mandir" writes:— The aims and objects of the Swadesh Dhurma Udyog Mandir are:—

(1) To advance the production of Khaddar and its use to make it incompetably cheap.

(2) To advance spinning and make it permanent.

(3) To remove the use of Mill made 'Puni.'

(4) To diminish the eyes of unemployment.

The above Mandir hopes to do the following work:—

(1) To prepare 'Puni' out of the good quality cotton and sell it to the public at the price of cotton.

(2) To accept self spun yarn from the public, irrespective of its quality being properly spun or propery arranged or in any worst condition, if it can be woven, and make it in to cloth "without any charge."

(3) To accept yarn also spun out of mill made 'Puni' and to advise the spinner to his own benefit to use hand spun made 'Puni' which he should purchase from the Mandir.

(4) To accept yarn even if it be weak in strength not possible to be used in 'Tani' and weave the same after advising the spinner to make a choice from the following two alternatives:—

(a) To double the yarn for the purpose of 'Tani' in which case the quantity of cloth will be less,

(b) To use Indian Mill yarn for 'Tani' in which case the spinner shall be expected to pay the actual cost of such yarn.

CAUSES FOR COMPLAINT.

There are already several Institutions taking interest in Khaddar. But many people feel dissatisfaction for the following reasons:—

(1) The hard-laboured yarn, if it is not properly arranged in the prescribed manner, or if it is not strong enough for making in to cloth in the ordinary course (without special exertion) or if it is spun out of Mill made 'Puni,' then in all such cases the yarn is not accepted.

(2) In cases where the yarn is accepted subject to the above points, the price paid for it is horribly poor, so much so that at times the yarn fetches round about the price paid for the 'Puni.' Therefore, the spinner receives practically nil for his labour or at times he is made to pay for his labour of spinning by way of loss in the price for the yarn.

(3) The 'Puni' is sold at an exorbitant rate. At present it is sold at As. 12 per lb. The enormously high rates for 'Puni' are charged by misinforming the people and the rate at times has been raised to the extent of Rs. 2 per lb. This is for hand-made 'Puni.'

Mill made 'Puni' is sold by some of the Institutions at As. 8|2 per lb. while the Mills sell ready yarn of the same 'Puni' at As. 7|6 per lb.

(4) Certain recognized Institutions, very popular among the public, sell Mill made 'Puni.' Such Institutions do not undertake weaving and the spinners have to approach other institutions which do that work. The Institutions refuse to accept the yarn of Mill-made 'Puni.'

(5) There is a very big number of spinners who have brought Mill-made 'Puni' either from the shops, hawkers or other sources and some of them still use Mill-made 'Puni.' This yarn which amount to so many mounds, has been advised to be a waste and totally useless, by some of the leading Institutions.

The above and such other reasons have considerably dissatisfied the people, and many being disheartened, have left spinning. There are instances of persons being shocked and shedding tears seeing such a pitiful result of their so much devoted labour. The poor class of people, on which this industry mainly depends, really suffer the most by such working of those Institutions, which consequently prevents the advance of khaddar problem.

This being the condition existing in Bombay, the organizers of the above Mandir thought it necessary to immediately start an Institution on an improved base which can do away with all the said difficulties of the public.

THE MANDIR'S WORK.

Accordingly the above Mandir was started as a trial in July 1930 without any pecuniary support from the general public. It is at present on a very small scale. Only 11 'Looms' have been installed. It sells hand-made 'Puni' at As. 9 per lb. and makes weaving charges at As. 2|3 for 28" width; As. 2|9 for 36" width and As. 4 for 50" width, which are far too less than the charges made by any other Institutions in Bombay. By making these charges the Mandir suffers a monthly loss of Rs. 300 and is not able to meet with the public demand. If 25 'looms' are installed and the scale of preparing 'Puni' is increased the public demand could be met with to a fair extent. For this public support is necessary. If a yearly bounty of Rs. 23,000 is received from the public, the Mandir can carry out this scheme successfully.

ADVANCING KHADDAR PRODUCTION.

The Mandir under this scheme hopes to provide Khaddar at the price of cotton only, i.e. approximately at As. 1|8 per yard, if it is a self spun yarn. It may be summarised as follows:—

If a spinner buys his hand made 'Puni' at As. 5 per lb. (whic rate is subject to variation according to cotton-rate; from the Mandir, and spins yarn of the same it may weigh about 35 tolas. The Mandir men weaves the yarn free of charge and produces cloth which may weigh about 30 tolas. This 30 tolas of cloth will ordinarily come to about 3 yards, of the usual width, which will cost the spinner As. 5 only i.e. As. 1|8 per yard. If the spinner develops his hand in spinning this 10 tolas of waste can be diminished and the khaddar can be had still cheaper and of better quality.

The Mandir by means of its this scheme hopes to create extraordinary zeal and enthusiasm in the people for spinning which will automatically advance the production of the Khaddar and make it incompetably cheap. If the Khaddar is thus made cheap the people by themselves go in for it and will be a blessing to the poor class and to the country. If the scope of spinning is increased weaving arrangement will by itself come into existence as people will start more Institutions like this Mandir not only in Bombay but it may spread in other parts of the Country, which this Mandir is fully sure will happen in a very short time. This will reduce unemployment.

The Mandir, as convenient, will explain to the people the disadvantages of the Mill-made 'Puni' and give general instructions in preparing 'Puni' by themselves, spinning and after work.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

—:o:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 87,25,000 and Rs. 2,75,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 35,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 received approximated 26 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1,15,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-13-5 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 24th September to Saturday the 4th October at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from 17th September to 22nd September amounted to Rs. 36,50,000 and Rs. 2,20,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday the 6th October 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 10th October. Other conditions are as usual.

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29th	MALWA*	11,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
5th	NALDERA x	16,038
12th	RANPURA	16,601
19th	MACEDONIA *	11,120
26th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
3rd	NARKUNDA *	16,572
10th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
17th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
24th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
7th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
14th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
21st	RANCHI *	16,650
28th	RANPURA	16,601
Feb.	MALOJA x	20,837
4th	MANTUA	10,946
11th	COMORIN *	15,279
18th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
25th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
4th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	RANPURA @	16,601
25th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
1st	RANCHI @	16,650
8th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
15th	Viceroy of India @	19,647
22nd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
29th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

With limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£83	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£66	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin 2nd and 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 14th and Marseilles 20th March, for Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
8th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DUMALA	8,423
[illegible]	DUMANA	8,427
[illegible]	DUMALA	8,423

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£84	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept.		
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
24th	Razmak	Colombo
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
24th	Karapara	East and South Africa via Porebunder
24th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
26th	Fllora	Mombasa
27th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
29th 10 a.m	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	25th Sept.	8th Oct.
Hamburg Maru ..	10th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Havre Maru ..	25th Oct	8th Nov
Borneo Maru ..	8th Nov.	20th Nov

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 256.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Penang Maru ..	5214	19 Sept.	27 Sept.
Terukun Maru @	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	....	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruna Maru@	10500	....	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov
KamoMaru	8000	....	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 2Dec.
*Yamagata Maru ..	3897	20 Nov.	2 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10510	29 Oct	15 Nov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hong Kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	2200	19 Oct	26 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	30 Oct	5 Nov
Asama Maru	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast, and Japan, Australia Services. Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20178 and 20179
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

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RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGINALD DENNY IN "WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"

American Cotton Markets.

:0:

RATHER BULLISH CENSUS GINNING REPORT.

Prices Influenced By Hedge Selling.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market declined during the eary part on lower Liverpool advices, rallied later on "Census" report construed as bullish and again declined on Southern hedge selling. During the course of the day prices fluctuated within a range of 11 points for October options and finally closed at a loss of 11 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a decline of 10 points at 10.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.40c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points. The market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton sales increased to 7,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 8 points. Egyptian Cotton futures were easy and closed at a loss of 19 to 13 points.

CENSUS GINNING REPORT.

The Census Bureau Ginning Report issued yesterday states, that the total number of bales ginned to 15th instant was 3,730,000 bales against 1,878,000 bales to 31st August, comparative ginning returns to 15th September in past five seasons are as under:—

Season	Bales.
1930/31	3,730,000
1929/30	3,653,000
1928/29	3,408,000
1927-28	3,505,000
1926/27	2,509,000
1925/26	4,282,000

NEW YORK YARN QUOTATIONS.
New York, Sept. 23.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's, per b. 23 1/4 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb. 37 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's, per lb. 53 1/2 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 10-71 plus 02.

N. Y. October Lowest 10.60—09

N. Y. December Highest 10.96 (10-13 a.m.)

N. Y. December Lowest 10.85 (close).

Hornby.—"Ginners report 37,30,000 bales."

"Report is better than expected. Market steady at the decline. To-day's sales of actual Cotton are estimated at 7,000 bales."

Reuter.—Market early declined on lower Liverpool cables rallied later on Census Report construed bullish and again declined on Southern hedge selling.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Have no faith in lower prices, but market may be depressed for the present.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool under 23rd instant:—

9 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall in Shrevepot Dist. (Louisiana) and South Texas. Eastern belt generally fair. All balance entire belt cloudy.

10 a.m.: Austin, Texas, cables: Boll-weevil are increasing but not doing much damage. Conditions on the whole continue favourable. A large amount of cotton opened and unpicked owing to scarcity of labour.

12-35 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight slightly cooler, no precipitation.

12-45 p.m.: Recent action of the market disappointing in view of holding movement in the South and scale down buying, consequently think markets will be unable to absorb any increased hedge selling which we expect, except on decline. While think purchases preferable for those able to buy scale down, we think immediate trend will be lower.

3.15 p.m.: New York cables: Textile prices steady, sales about equal to continued drastic curtailment. Materially increased hedging and some professional selling being absorbed by trade who have big orders under market. While further orderly decline seems likely, consider long sids attractive for long pull.

9 p.m.: New York: Hedge selling, stale longs liquidating meeting trade limits.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 6.03

Difference 91 pts eq. Rs. 40.

Broach A M (Expected) Rs. 207 eq. 4.70

Difference 133 pts eq. Rs. 59

New York May (Close) 11.23 eq.

Broach A M (Expected) Rs. 101 eq. 4.70

Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool close) October 89, May 83 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York Sept. 23.

October	10.60—09
December	10.85—10
January	10.95—11
October (Nw Contract)	10.67—09
December (New Contract)	10.77—08
January (New Contract)	10.87—08
March (New Contract)	11.04—09
May (New Contract)	11.23—08
Middling Spot	10.65—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 23.

October	10.58—07
January	10.90—03
Middling Spot	10.40—05

New York 11.45 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October (New Contract)	10.63
January (New Contract)	10.94
March (New Contract)	11.12

New York 11.55 a. m.:—

October (New Contract)	10.65
January (New Contract)	10.97
March (New Contract)	Unquoted.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 23.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports. 75,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain, 2,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent, 6,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 23.

	Opening	Closing
September		5.81—06
October	5.79	5.77—06
November		5.79—06
December		5.85—06
January	5.91	5.89—06
February		5.92—06
March	6.01	5.99—00
April		6.02—06
May	6.10	6.08—06
June		6.12—06
July	6.18	6.16—06
August		6.19—00
September		6.22—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	400 Bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.40—19
Scinde, Fine	3.65—16
Scinde, Superfine	3.75—10
Bengal, Good	3.15—10
Bengal, Fully Good	3.40—10
Bengal, Fine	3.65—10
Comra, Good	3.40—10
Comra, Fully Good	3.75—10
Comra, Fine	4.00—10
Broach, Fully Good	4.10—10
Broach, Fine	4.35—10
Broach Superfine	4.60—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 23.

November	9.20—10
December	9.24—13
January	9.30—13
March	9.47—14
May	9.65—14
July	9.77—14
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	10.30—13

LIVERPOOL AND CHICAGO WHEAT.
Bombay, Sept. 24.

Continued selling by Russia has created a bearish feeling although prices also at a low level. It is stated that number of steamers have been booked for shipping wheat from Russia. Crops in American and Australia are doing well. There is absence of speculative selling, but holders are now becoming uncertain in their views of any important improvement in prices.

Latest quotations are as under:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Oct. close at 6 s. 3/. 3/4d.—1-7/8d.
Dec. close at 6 s. 3/ 1/4d.—1-1/2d.
May close at 6s. 4/ 5/8d.—1-5/8d.

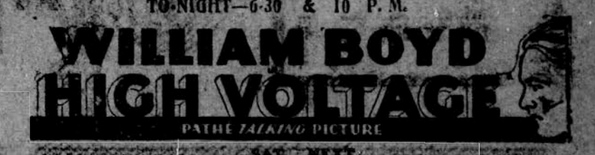
WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Sept. per bushel dol. 78-3/8 down 2.
Dec. per bushel dol. 82-3/4 down 1-7/8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 88-1/8 down 1-7/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Spt. 24.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date	1861000	1453000
23-9-30		
Receipts Yesterday	78000	77000
23-9-30		
Exports to date	925000	746000
23-9-30		
Stock at Ports	[illegible]	921000
19-9-30		
Stock at Interior Towns	715000	423000
19-9-30		
Stock Liverpool	730000	230000
19-9-30		
Visible S[illegible]	4220000	2321000
19-9-30		
Of which Afloat	[illegible]	173000
Estimated out of sight 19-9-30	[illegible]	1307000

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA
The Most beautiful CINEMA in BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT—6-30 & 10 P. M.



WILLIAM BOYD in HIGH VOLTAGE
PATHE TALKING PICTURE

SAT., NEXT
THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR
COLLEEN MOORE
IN
"SMILING IRISH EYES"
A 100 per cent Talking and Singing Picture.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Only AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M

SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN LINSEED.

:0:

Prices Anticipated To Reach 11 Cents.

NATURAL RECOVERY EXPECTED.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

As anticipated Linseed prices again experienced a sensational decline of 8c points. This decline is due to favourable crop prospects. The following cable is received from London:—

"Market continues weak on favourable crop prospects and anticipation larger acreage. Demand for Oil small. Although we reiterate our opinion that eventually February option may reach around 11 Cents, we recommend our friends to secure profits on "shorts" with a view to resell same should prices react on frost scares."

LATEST ARGENTINE LINSEED PRICES.
November 14.50—56
February 13.50—60

Bombay Cotton

:0:

Bombay, Sept. 24.

In sympathy with easier New York advices the local market opened at Rs. 208/4 for Broach A-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 205/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was some buying which hardened prices to Rs. 206/4.

To-morrow all cotton dealers are to attend the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony at Sewri so the forward market will open after 3-30 p.m.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	207/4
Comra D1J.	175/12
Bengal D-J.	146/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 24.

Broach	194/193
Bengal	147/155.
Mathia	165/170
Khandesh	168/172
Akola/Khamgaon	170/173
Nagpur/Wardha	173/180
Barsi/Kurduwadi	168/170
Jalna/Aurahgabad	169/172
Ner/Yamboli	167/171
Purna/Parbani	170/174
Khandwa/Sanavad	170/173
Indore/Ujjain	173/180
Mirai/Sangli	214/222
Coompta	213/227
Tirupur/Cambodia	252/265

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Sept. 24.

200 Toyomankwa K. Barwaha 177
55 Do. Hingoli 171
111 Do. Dharwa 171
200 Do. Limbdi 180
50 Do. Ellichpur 174
100 Gosha Gosal Wardha 176
215 Do. Hingenghat 175
50 Do. Ujjain 145
65 Japan T. & Co. Ballu 172
125 Do. Morsi 168
100 Do. Warora 177
225 Do. Wardha 177
250 Do. Parbhani 175
50 K. Vasanji Lalji 169
100 Rallis Bros. Jambusar 193
200 Do. Rania 176
100 Shapurji Broach Comptah 219

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
Romance, Music, Song, Laughter, all rolled into one Glorious Entertainment.
HARRY RICHMAN
and
JOAN BENNETT
in
PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ
A United Artists' All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Picture.
2 SPECIAL MATINEES.
To-day and To-morrow at 4 p.m.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
The Romance of a Small Town Boy and a Big Town Girl.
THE BUSH LEAGUER
Featuring
MONTE BLUE
and
LEILA HYAMS
Who Committed a Gay Romance together.
Also showing
UNIVERSAL'S WONDER SERIAL
TARZAN THE TIGER
From To-day Episodes 1 to 4.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Romeo of The Wheel.
CHESTER CONKLIN
in
TAXI 13
Eleven Kids, A Nagging Wife, and No. 13 on His Taxi—Follow the Walrus Moustached Comedian through the Laughs and Thrills of this Picture.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Sept. 24

	Bales.
Khandesh	100
Central India	123
Barsi-Nugger	41
Hyderabad-Gaoraun	70
Berar	206
Central Provinces	271
Broach	88
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	203
Americans	1,428
Egyptians	235
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	60
Cotton	3,040
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,277
Linseed	3,445
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	83
Gingellyseeds	44
Poppyseeds	20
Groundnuts	7,230
Castorseeds	2,580
Rice	5,801
Myrabollams	20
Cottonseeds	5,230
Gram	120
Joowar	3,671
Mahbe	20
Coal	2,000
Bajree	200

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1930.

SUGGESTIONS FOR READJUSTMENT OF BANKING.

To Suit India's Growing Industrial Needs.

MILL-OWNERS' EVIDENCE BEFORE BANKING ENQUIRY.

POONA, Sept. 23.

Sir Joseph Kay and Mr. Maloney, representing the Bombay Millowners Association, gave evidence to-day before the Banking Enquiry Committee. Their memorandum dealt largely with the necessity of complete readjustment of banking system to suit India's growing industrial needs, instancing as suggestion the advisability of banks embarking on more enterprising policy of financing industry and recommending industrial investments to customers.

LACK OF INITIATION.

The witnesses referred to the general lack of initiative on the part of Indian banking organisations, inelasticity of the banking system, and general timidity and conservatism in underwriting industrial capital or lending money on security of industrial shares. They also emphasised that until recently the confidence engendered by successful managmnt, encouraged the public to invest in these industries, notably the mills.

INVESTMENT IN MILLS.

Special reference was made to successful investments in the Ahmedabad Mills, compared to the present situation of the Bombay Mills where money was tight. Sir Joseph Kay, pointed out to the long series of strikes in Bombay, which had driven much of the trade to Ahmedabad enabling them to pay good dividends.

A REPUDIATION.

Sir Joseph referred to the recent repudiation of the Chairman of five English banks that banks had not granted facilities to industry. He mentioned that although joint stock banks were not expected to finance long term business, there were many other ways in which to give help without tying up capital for an infinitely long period. He also urged the special study of the German banking system from which important lesson could be learnt regarding value of active industrial policy conceived on broad lines and backed by bank cooperation.

COMPARATIVE LOSSES.

The memorandum of the witnesses stated that in this worst crisis in the mill industry, banks had lost little compared with the loss incurred by Managing Agents, including Rs. 18 lakhs commission voluntarily given up in the last three years, Rs. 85 lakhs, direct losses and Rs. 34 lakhs lost in loans to four mills which were now liquidating. This means that it was impossible to expect Managing Agents to continue to finance the industry.

SPECIAL FACILITIES HAMPERED.

Sir Joseph Kay declared that the present banks bound by laws rendering special facilities impossible, although if these were changed there was no need for industrial bank which would have to be state established with plenty of free and cheap money to be successful. He also added that public investment in mill industry had dropped from -,119 lakhs in 1924 to 691 lakhs in 1929 with banks also showing great caution in giving loasn.—A. P.

NEED OF STABILISING SALT INDUSTRY.

Maharashtra Commerce Chamber's Letter To Govt.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has sent the following letter to the Secretary, Government of India, Simla:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to invite the Government of India's immediate attention to the very serious situation created here in respect of the indigenous Salt Industry on account of the ruthless rate-war carried on by foreign manufacturers. The crisis to which Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas drew attention in his speech in the Legislative Assembly on March 18, 1930 and which is endorsed by the Tariff Board has to-day reached a serious stage and demands immediate attention of Government if the indigenous salt industry is to be saved. The present price is about Rs. 40 as against Rs. 55 per hundred maunds in February last. The price of Rs. 55, in February, as against the price of Rs. 66 which the Tariff Board considers equitable, entailed a loss to the Indian manufacturers of salt as observed by Sir Purushottamdas in the Assembly.

The Report of the Tariff Board is now out and it endorses the fairness of the demand of the indigenous salt industry. This Committee would like to emphasise the need of Government immediately taking steps to stabilize prices and to put Indian Salt Industry on a sound economic basis. It is hoped the assurance given by the Finance Member in the Legislative Assembly on March 20, will now be translated into action.

The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Custom Collector and some other suitable officer at Calcutta should begin to function on the lines suggested by the Tariff Board. The Officer should begin to buy the production of all Indian Manufacturers suitable for Calcutta market at Rs. 66 per 100 maunds and the balance being bought and imported from non-Indian sources at the cheapest rates available. The whole should then be marketted through existing channels till the Government can set up a suitable Organization for the purpose.

Mahatmaji's Photo Unveiled.

VADNAGAR, September 22.

Before a gathering of over 500 citizens of Vadnagar, (Baroda State) a fine portrait of Mahatmaji was unveiled here in the building of Vadnagar Vidya Vardhak Library. The unveiling ceremony was performed by the President Sjt. Natvarlal Dhanjibhai, a big cloth merchant of Bombay. The President while unveiling gave a brief sketch of Bapuji's career.

Sjt. Mayabhai Mehta, exhorted the audience to use Khaddar and Swadeshi goods. Mahant Gordhandas, Sjt. Manekla Shankerlal and Maharaj Balkrishnalalji, a local leader and staunch follower of Mahatmaji, also spoke.

Baton Charge On Volunteers.

(From A Correspondent.)

BETUL (C. P.), September 21.

Messrs. Anand Rao, Rawji and Ganpat Rao were arrested in connection with the forest satyagraha for cutting grass at Vilgarh and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the 17th instant.

There was a baton charge by the police on a batch of Congress volunteers at Bhikor Mandwa for cutting grass but no arrests was made.

Mr. Rama Dutt was arrested yesterday for picketing the local school.

Bombay S. P. C. A.

During the month of August last the Society employed in all 47 Agents, of these 2 were on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospitals work, one was absent and 2 were working at Bandra. The 39 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1376 cases during the month. In 1,104 cases out of these accused were fined more or less. 189 animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the police. The two agents appointed at Bandra prosecuted 35 cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in 34 cases and fines aggregating to Rs. 84 were imposed. The accused in the other case was acquitted.

Lahore.—Mr. Roshanlal, Magistrate, has committed to the sessions one Abdul Hamid under section 203 I.P.C. for the alleged murder of Williat Ali, a postman of the General Post Office.—A. P.

Rajshahi.—Anil Kumar Bataval, son of Prossana Kumar Bataval, Muktear, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon in connection with Rajshahi mail robbery case.—A. P.

PROPOSED FEDERATION IN EUROPE.

Sir Eric To Be Secretary

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—A meeting of the representatives of 27 European Nations has elected M. Briand, Chairman of the Committee of investigation to examine replies to M. Briand's proposed Federated Europe. The Committee will consist of two representatives from each country and meet in January during the session of the League Council. Sir Eric Drummond, has been appointed Secretary, thus emphasising the association of M. Briand's scheme with the League of Nations.—Reuter.

"CITY OF OSAKA" DASHES ON REEF.

Life-Saving Corps Rescue Crew.

LONDON, September 24.

Rugby.—Early this morning in a dense fog the 6000 tons liner The City of Osaka struck a submerged reef about 15 miles north of Aberdeen.—B. O. W.

Fall Of Petrol Prices In London.

LONDON, September 24.

Rugby.—From to-day the price of petrol in Great Britain will be reduced.—B. O. W.

Capt. Mathews Takes Off For Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, September 24.

Captain Matthews took off for Calcutta from Bamrauli aerodrome at 6-30 this morning.—A. P.

Cause Of Trouble: Youth's Dissatisfaction.

Schelinger and Ludin, in reply to questions, said that the young officers did not wish to start rebellion but felt obliged to impress on their superiors the fact that the youth in army was dissatisfied with the things done by Government under the pressure of the Treaty of Versailles.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES AT RANPUR.

G. P. C. C. Appoints Third Enquiry Committee.

AHMEDABAD, September 23.

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a third Committee to enquire into the alleged police excesses at Ranpur, in defiance of the District Magistrate's order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. A Committee has also been appointed by the local Bar Association to enquire into the allegations, but if served with the prohibitory order it will contest it in a law court.—A. P.

SEC. 144 IN KERALA.

Congress Workers Gagged.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

Calicut:—It is understood that a notice under sec. 144 Cr. P. C. has been served on P. Madhavan a member of the propaganda committee appointed by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, prohibiting him from addressing any puwlic meeting in Malabar.

Coimbatore:—An order under sec. 144 has been served on Sjt. Krishnamurthi Iyer, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, prohibiting him from participating in Civil Disobedience movement.

Allahabad.—There is every prospect of an early opening of the Allahabad Flying Club. Application for affiliation to the Aero Club of India and for Government assistance is being made supported by leading citizens of the town. Mr. Y. C. Ray, Advocate, who is financing the scheme has purchased two Avro Avian planes and spare parts. It is expected that the club will come into being before the cold weather.—A. P.

GERMAN OFFICERS' TRIAL.

Charged With Treason.

EXCITEMENT IN COURT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Leipzig.—In view of the success of National Socialists (styled Nazis) in the elections to Reichstag, unusual interest attaches to the trial which opened to-day at the Supreme Court of three young Reichs where officers Lieutenants Schelinger and Ludien of Ulm Garrison and ex-Lieutenant Wendt, formerly stationed at Cassel, on charges of high treason on the ground that they in concert with Nazis attempted to sow discontent among junior officers and to enlist them in the plot to overthrow the Constitution by armed revolt, and incited soldiers to disobey and resist superior officers and themselves disobeyed orders.

The court building was strongly guarded by police and the 130 persons who were admitted to public gallery, were searched for arms. When the accused were brought in to everybody was surprised to see them warmly greeted by the Reichswehr officer, Captain Mengel, in full uniform who shook hands with them.

It transpired that accused had availed themselves of the officers privilege of choosing a comrade to defend them.

Chief Counsel for defence, however, is the National-Socialist, Doctor Frank of Munich, who is Hitler's legal adviser.

The accused greeted Frank with Fascist salute.

The President of the Court sternly warned spectators who, he said, included Communists and Nazis, against demonstrations and declared that he would not allow the Court to be turned into a bear garden.

The accused pleaded not guilty.—Reuter.

FASCIST LEADERS IN TROUBLE.

Hitler & Goebels To Be Tried For High Treason.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Berlin.—The Attorney-General has started an enquiry which, according to newspapers, is expected to land the Fascist leaders Hitler and Goebels in the dock, charged with high treason.—Reuter.

NO DANGER OF "PUTSCH" IN GERMANY.

'Forces Of Reich Sufficient To Restore Law And Order."

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Berlin.—President Hindenburg has authorised the Chancellor Bruening to announce that he fully shares the latter's view that there is no danger of a "Putsch" anywhere in Germany, and in any case, forces of the Reich are sufficient to restore law and order very speedily.—Reuter.

HILTER AS WITNESS.

At the request of the defence in the case against three Reichswehr officers Court has summoned Hitler at witness.—Reuter.

POPPY CULTIVATION AND OPIUM CONSUMPTION.

Considerable Decrease In India.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—In the Committee discussing the drug traffic the Indian delegate stated that cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of opium in India had decreased considerably. He urged that measures should be adopted by the manufacturing countries against illicit traffic, and expressed concern over the development of manufacture of drugs in the countries not belonging to the League.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Chaochuwu said that China had not ratified the Geneva Convention because it regarded it in some respects as retrograde. He proposed that all States should be asked to investigate the problem in their own territories.

BRITAIN'S CO-OPERATION.

Mrs. Hamilton (Great Britain) gave assurance of wholehearted British co-operation at the Conference on limitation, as the first practical step towards solution of the problem.—Reuter.

HAIFA-BAGHDAD RY.

Grant Of Financial Aid.

APPROVED BY BRITISH GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Colonial Office announces that Government has approved of the grant of financial assistance from the Colonial Development Fund towards the cost of a detailed survey forthwith for a Railway from Haifa to Baghdad.—Reuter.

PROSECUTION UNDER IRAQ COS. ACT.

Baghdad Sessions' Court Important Decision.

What Constitutes "Place Of Business."

London, Sept. 23.

Baghdad.—The Basra court recently fined the Motor Union Insurance Company £1,500 and their local agents the same amount, because the Motor Union Insurance Company were not registered under the Iraq Companies Act. The decision has now been reversed by the Baghdad Court of Sessions on the ground that the Agent's Office does not constitute a "place of business" within the meaning of the Act. The decision is regarded as a great importance to all Companies trading in the East, the section of the Act under which the Companies were prosecuted being similar to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, and identical with Section 344, English Companies' Act.—Reuter.

CANADIAN PREMIER FOR LONDON.

Effort To Market Grain.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Ottawa.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. Opposition leaders in the Commons wishing Mr. Bennett 'bon voyage' hoped that the deliberations of the Imperial Conference would be of advantage to the whole of Empire.

Mr. Bennett in his reply referred to the fact that among Government experts accompanying him were the chief representatives of grain trade in Canada. He added that an effort would be made to improve the grain marketing conditions and solve the present urgent problems of Canadian Grain producers.

Sir George Parley will be acting Prime Minister in Mr. Bennett's absence.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

League Agrees To Indian Delegate's Proposal For Scientific Enquiry.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—The Economic Committee has agreed to the Indian delegate's proposal for a scientific enquiry into the causes of the present agricultural and industrial depression.—Reuter.

KHULNA POLICE STATION BOMBED.

Two Persons Injured.

KHULNA, September 23.

The police station was bombed this evening as a result of which a head constable was dangerously wounded and a sub-inspector slightly injured. The assailant escaped.—A. P.

Women Injured By Bomb Explosion.

KANDI, September 23.

A woman named Mani Dassi of Bhara in Kandi, Murshidabad District, was seriously injured as a result of a bomb explosion on Sunday afternoon. It is reported that a bomb which was first thrown at the house of Bhupati Bhusan Trivedi and which did not explode was taken by Mani to her home and when being opened it exploded, injuring Mani seriously. Fragments of the bomb were picked up by the Union Board President and the villagers who rushed to the place and rendered first aid to Mani.

Enquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

"Congress Leaders Intent On Carrying On C. D. Movement Unabated."

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The following is the Government of India's review of the situation in India for week ending Saturday, September 20:—

There is nothing to report so far as specific incidents are concerned.

The breach of forests laws in the Central Provinces and in the southern districts of Bombay Presidency gives cause for less concern than a few weeks ago. In both provinces vigorous action has been taken with excellent results.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT.

A recent report received from the Bombay Government relating to efforts made by the Congress during the latter half of the last month to capture labour in Bombay City shows that these met with moderate success and that there are diverse influences at work, which are likely to prevent anything in the nature of a serious labour movement in favour of the Congress. The number of unemployed millhands continues to increase although perhaps not so rapidly as was apprehended. The Local Government have, under examination the question of repatriating some of them but there are various difficulties which complicate the problem and in so far as the appreciation of September 6 suggested that the Local Government had reached a decision on this matter, it requires correction. Elsewhere the labour situation is generally satisfactory.

During the week elections were held in Bombay City and the volunteers came into collision with the police on several occasions. The activities of the Congress in connection with the elections provide yet another instance of interference with the rights of individuals and has not been without effect in strengthening the conviction, which is steadily gaining ground among the public that whatever may be the precepts of the Congress their practices represents an arrogant contempt both for private liberties and for the interests of parties and classes who do not share their views. Another device adopted by the Congress in some places is to put up as candidates for Legislative bodies persons of the lowest castes, their object apparently being thus to bring discredit on the Legislatures.

PROPAGANDA IN RURAL AREAS.

There are unmistakable signs that popular resentment is increasing in various directions. The intransigent attitude of the Congress leaders during the peace conversations and their disregard for the sufferings of others have strengthened the position of Government supporters and have shaken the confidence of many Congress followers. The attempted boycott of educational institutions has created a reaction among parents and students. The impression produced by the propaganda disseminated by Congress agents claiming an [illegible] success for their [illegible] their [illegible] is rapidly evaporating, may still have an [illegible] menral effect in [illegible] areas but it is not [illegible] will seriously postpone the [illegible] table collapse of the move[illegible] The unscrupulous nature of propaganda may be illustrated certain features of the [illegible] forests laws in this Province in several districts [illegible] was deliberately spread that British "Raj" had ceased and Mr. Gandhi had given the [illegible] to the people for their free unrestricted use. The result that the people did serious [illegible] mage to forests until prompt action by the Local Government convinced them that the [illegible] administration was functioning.

RENEWED CONGRESS ACTIVITY.

Similarly the latest fortnightly report of the Northwest Frontier Province records a general improvement in the situation. Provincial Governments are growing success of counter-propaganda by both official and non-official agencies. One natural result is to direct greater attention towards constitutional [illegible] which it has been the consistent policy of Government to encourage all parties and communities adopt.

The Congress leaders have declared their intention to carry the civil disobedience movement with unabated vigour and there is no reason to suppose that they will not attempt to give effect to their intentions without regard to the consequences to the country. There are already signs of [illegible] decrease of the salt campaign and efforts will doubtless be made to stir up rural areas where conditions are favourable to the non-payment of Government dues. Some sporadic trouble may occur in consequence. Endeavours will also be made to maintain and even [illegible] en the boycott of foreign [illegible] It is also possible that the Congress will try to whip up the flagging enthusiasm by the adoption of new devices.

On the whole while there is no reason to take a pessimistic view of the future, there is no justification for any relaxation of [illegible] Tribal hostile activity on the Khurram Border has [illegible] ceased since September 12 and tribes on the North-west Frontier have remained quiet throughout the week. Air action against the Khani Khel and the Khwaezai recalcitrant section of the Ghilzais, has continued and has now had the desired effect. The Khani Khel section has come to Parachinar and has [illegible] surrender 32 rifles and 16 horses and the Khwazai Khel section has asked for the cessation of action to enable them to do likewise. The Chitral Relief Column reached Dhosh on September 23 without incident.

VISAPUR JAIL SERVANT JOINS SATYAGRAHA.

Congratulated By South Canara National Workers.

Under the auspices of the South Kanara National Workers' League a public meeting was held on Sunday last to congratulate Karnatak Satyagrahis, who have recently returned from jails.

The Secretary of the League, in explaining the object of the League said, been able to help several needy Satyagrahis and their dependants. His appeal led to all South Kanarites to contribute generously to the funds of the League.

The following resolution was moved by Dr. K. H. Rao, and was unanimously passed.

"This meeting heartily welcomes and congratulates all Karnatak Satyagrahis, recently released from the Visapur, Yerwada and other Jails for the suffering they have undergone for the country's cause."

The President then congratulated the Satyagrahis, and paid tribute to the good work of the League. He then introduced Jogeshwar Singh who, recently a Government servant in Visapur Jail has resigned his post to join the Satyagraha movement which news was received with thundering applause.

The President further announced that Prof. T. G. Rao, Director of the National Physical Culture Institute, has kindly offered to give a benefit performance.

Madras.—A motor collision between two motor cars on the Mount Road resulting in the [illegible] completely [illegible] of the [illegible] by [illegible] hospital.—A. P.

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